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Hudson's Bay Company
Catalogue of the Hudson's
Bay Company's historical
exhibit at Winnipeg

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1922

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Hudson's Bay Company

HISTORICAL EXHIBIT

AT WINNIPEG—1922

LOCATION

The Exhibit is on the ground floor of the Company's retail sto at the back of the north elevator. Entrance on Main stre nearest York avenue.

ADMISSION

The Exhibit is open free to the general public during busine hours. Children are always welcome; on request the manag ment will gladly make special arrangements for teachers parents who desire to bring children to view the displays f educational purposes.

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OBJECT

THE object of this Exhibit is to " depict by means of relics, pictures, documents, models, etcetera, the history of the Hudson's Bay Company, life in the fur trade, the story of the pioneer settlers and the customs, dress, and industries of the aboriginal tribes."

It will be apparent to visitors that the Exhibit in its present form does not fully achieve the object set forth above. In some instances there are no articles applying to features that are an essential part of the object as defined; in almost every division of the museum a part only of the articles available are displayed, because of extreme limitation of space in the present quarters.

This historical exhibit as seen to-day, therefore, must be regarded only as a beginning—a framework, an outline, a skeletonized presentation with many details to be filled in and some units to be expanded before the ultimate object may be realized.

It is the aim of the Exhibit eventually to develop from its present temporary and tabloid form into a permanent exhibition in much larger quarters, fulfilling all the requirements of the defined object.

Meanwhile, the Exhibit may be of real interest and value to the community, especially to newcomers and to children who wish to learn something of the life and work of the country's pioneers and of the Indians who originally inhabited this great land. To citizens of longer residence and to " oldtimers," the Exhibit may bring back memories of early struggles before the west was made available for settlers. For the Indians them-

selves, with whom the Company has dealt for many generations, the Exhibit will serve to keep available an exhibition of native handicraft—the product of a skill that is even now almost a memory of the days of their forefathers.

Suggestions regarding the Exhibit and articles to display will be welcomed. An appeal is made to our friends both within and without the H. B. C. service for objects which will help to fill in the gaps in the Exhibit, especially those divisions having reference to "*Early History*" and "*Life in the Service*". Mere curiosities are not required; only those things which have a real meaning in connection with the life of the Company's servants, of the pioneer settlers and the natives.

In the possession of " oldtimers " and their descendants there are many relics, pictures, models, diagrams, maps, books, and letters which would assist the Exhibit in portraying the various phases of Canadian frontier life, its pleasures and its hardships. It is thought that many who own such articles will be glad to place them in the safe-keeping of the Exhibit where they will be of permanent educational value to the public of growing Canada.

Though at present the Exhibit has more articles than can be displayed, certain openings have been intentionally left where suitable objects are not available for the exact subject. It is desired to have ultimately a *well-balanced* exhibition, to cover in a measure *all* the features of the object set forth above. This policy will be followed by the Exhibit rather than that of organizing a display merely curious or attractive to the eye.

From time to time special displays may be made in the Exhibit of a nature more or less confined to one subject which may be of interest to the public on occasions of an historical or patriotic or special nature.

GENERAL PLAN

The following principal divisions of the Exhibit have been made for convenience:—

(1) *Early History*
(2) *Furs*
(3) *Indians*
(4) *Life in the Service*
(5) *Forts, Posts, and Stores*
(6) *Fights and Wars*
(7) *Land and Settlement*

1. In the natural order of exhibits, "*Early History*" assumes first place.

2. Next comes "*Furs*", because the primary object of the first expedition sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company was to obtain furs. Unfortunately, the exhibit has at the present time neither the space nor the material for an extensive display of furs but the subject is mentioned because it is planned later to have a suitable exhibit.

3. Then the division, "*Indians*," because it was with the natives that trading of furs was carried on. From the time when the natives of Hudson Bay welcomed the first H.B.C. ship in 1668, the Company has been on intimate and friendly terms with the Indians of Canada.

4. "*Life in the Service*" follows because this phase opened up immediately after the beginning of fur trading with the Indians. This is one of the most interesting subjects covered by the Exhibit. Ambitious lads from England, Scotland and elsewhere eagerly joined the H.B.C. service and spent many years and often the rest of their lives in the northern wilderness that was later to be a part of Canada.

5. "*Forts, Posts, and Stores*" is the next division in the order of the Exhibit because they were the establishments through

which the fur trade was developed and the unknown North was gradually opened to access by British institutions. Forts with all their defensive equipment were essential, in the first place because it was not known that the attitude of the Indians would be friendly, and later—even down to recent times—because of the competition with the French and rival companies. From some of the original forts and posts, which eventually formed the nucleus of modern Canadian cities, large departmental stores have grown—notably those at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria (the last opened on September 19th, 1921).

6. "*Fights and Wars*" accompanied the development of the fur trade because of the constant attacks made on the Hudson's Bay Company by their French, American, and Canadian competitors.

7. "*Land and Settlement*", the seventh and last division, is intended to illustrate the progress of settlement in the Canadian West, with which the Hudson's Bay Company has been closely identified from the time of Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlement in 1812, until the present.

Photograph of Model of the Nonsuch

EARLY HISTORY

IN "*Early History,*" for convenience of the Exhibit, are included events from 1668, when the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company was first proposed, up to 1869, when by the Deed of Surrender the Company gave up its rights of Territorial Government to the Government of Canada.

Events subsequent to the Deed of Surrender are dealt with under the titles of "*Land and Settlement*" and "*Fights and Wars.*" Some outstanding dates in H. B. C. history are :

The *Nonsuch* sailed from England and Fort Charles (later known as Rupert's House) was established on the east coast of James Bay, at the mouth of Rupert's River. 1668

Charter granted by King Charles II to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." 1670

Moose Factory established by Radisson and Groseilliers for the Hudson's Bay Company on the west coast of James Bay. They were accompanied by Charles Bailey, who had been appointed by the Company the first Governor of Rupert's Land. 1671

Henry Kelsey, at the age of 18, started his series of explorations. Henry Kelsey, forerunner of the British pioneers of the next century, did much exploration along the Churchill river and into the prairie lands, penetrating the interior and taking possession of it on behalf of the Company. He is reported to be the first white man to have seen the buffalo of the plains. 1688

Fort *Prince of Wales*, built by Hudson's Bay Company at the mouth of the Churchill River on Hudson Bay. 1718

La Verendrye, representing Montreal merchants, set out to explore the Great West and trade for furs with the hitherto unknown tribes of the West. He travelled along the north shore of Lake Superior to the Rainy River district, Lake of the Woods, and Lake Winnipeg, and ascended the Souris River to the country of the Mandan Indians, his party being the first white men to enter this area. La Verendrye and his sons pushed westward until they came within sight of the Rocky Mountains. In 1743 they were once more back on the Assiniboine without having reached the Western Ocean. 1731–43

Original wooden structure of fort *Prince of Wales* replaced by stone fortress which was one of the strongest on the continent. 1734

Samuel Hearne, operating from fort *Prince of Wales* on the west coast of Hudson Bay under orders from the Company explored the great region extending from Great Slave Lake to the mouth of the Coppermine River on the Arctic Ocean and thence to Lake Athabasca. He finally succeeded in reaching the mouth of the Coppermine River on July 18th, 1771, making three attempts, commencing respectively on November 6th, 1769, February 23rd, 1770, and December 7th, 1770. 1769–71

Fort *Prince of Wales* captured and razed by the French and Samuel Hearne, explorer, then in charge of the fort for the Hudson's Bay Company was taken prisoner. 1782

Alexander Mackenzie, who was stationed at fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabasca, for the Northwest company, set out to reach the mouth of the great river that bears his name, and arrived at the Arctic Ocean before midsummer, 1789. Mackenzie, in 1793, explored the Peace River to its source in the Rockies and crossing the divide, marched overland in eleven days to the Pacific Ocean. It was on July 20th, 1793, that Mackenzie came to the Western Sea which for three hundred years had defied approach from overland. 1789–93

George Vancouver, the English navigator, surveyed for the first time the coast of what is now British Columbia and circumnavigated the large island which was named after him. 1792

The Northwest and X.Y. companies amalgamated and entered upon a course of aggression against the Hudson's Bay Company. 1804

Simon Fraser explored to its mouth in the Straits of Georgia, the large river in British Columbia that to-day is called the Fraser. 1808

Lord Selkirk's colonists reached the banks of the Red River where Winnipeg now stands. 1812

Governor Semple killed at Seven Oaks. 1816

Combination of the Hudson's Bay Company with the North-West company, whose headquarters was in Montreal. 1821

Fort Garry erected (the old gateway, still standing in Winnipeg, near the corner of Main Street and Broadway, was not erected until 1850). 1822

Fort Garry rebuilt, and the first government for the Red River settlement organized. 1835

First steamboat navigating the upper Red River reached Fort Garry. 1862

Transfer of land by Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada. 1869-70

Riel Rebellion and the execution of Thomas Scott. 1870

Wolseley expedition reached Fort Garry. 1870

Winnipeg retail store built by Hudson's Bay Company. 1882

250th Anniversary celebrations throughout the Company's establishments in Canada. The governor of the Company, Sir Robert M. Kindersley visited many points. Long service medals established. 1920

1225 *Ketch Nonsuch.*—Model made by E. W. Twining, Dychurch Lane, Lane, Northampton, England, March, 1920.

Two French fur traders, brothers-in-law, Radisson and Groseilliers, being dissatisfied with treatment received from the French authorities in Canada and in France, obtained a favourable reception in England from Prince Rupert, cousin of King Charles II. As a result, Prince Rupert and associates outfitted two ships, the *Eaglet*, under Captain Stannard, with Radisson on board, and the *Nonsuch* under Captain Zachariah Gillam, with Groseilliers on board. These ships sailed from Gravesend, on the Thames, near London, in June, 1668. The *Eaglet* turned back from a point near Hudson Strait, but the *Nonsuch* proceeded and on September 29th, 1668, anchored in the South of James Bay. Then and there a fort was built and named Fort Charles, and the river flowing into the Bay was named Rupert's River. Owing to the cargo of furs brought back by the *Nonsuch* in the summer of 1669, a charter for trading rights was applied for and resulted in the charter granted by King Charles the Second, on May 2nd., 1670, to Prince Rupert and his associates forming the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay."

1211 *Map.* "Canada, or New France," by N. Sanson d'Abbeville, geographer to the King of France. Published by Pierre Mariette, Paris, 1656.

865 *Prince Rupert*—First governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. This man of many talents inspired by tales of the wonderful riches of a "Great Bay of the North," fitted out an expedition, of two vessels, one of which in 1668 reached Hudson Bay. Prince Rupert thus was actually the founder of the Hudson's Bay Company. The next year when the ship returned Prince Rupert applied for and obtained a charter incorporating the Company and he himself was appointed the first Governor of the "Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay."

10 *Royal Charter.*—Photographed in five sections from original now in the Board Room of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1 Lime Street London. E. C.

866 a *Seal of the Royal Charter.*

866 b *King Charles the Second,* Signing the Royal Charter.

862 *Building the First Fort.*—On September 29th, 1668, Sieur des Groseillers and crew of forty-two of the *Nonsuch* landed at the mouth of a river which they called Rupert's River. Their goal

had been reached and to protect themselves from the coming winter and if necessary from unknown hostile Indians, they commenced to build the first fort which they named Fort Charles. Whilst they were building the fort a small band of Indians arrived and viewed with astonishment the arrival of white settlers. After a great deal of parleying and distribution of gifts the Indians promised to return with the season's hunt of furs. Thus was founded the first fort of the "Great Company."

864 *Indians Visiting Fort Charles*, 1673—In March, 1673, large numbers of Nodway Indians visited Fort Charles bringing with them furs to trade with the Hudson's Bay Company. In May, more of this tribe arrived in canoes, and somewhat alarmed the little band of English under governor Charles Bayley, by beginning to pitch their wigwams as if for a prolonged stay.

863 *First Public Sale of Furs in London.*—On November 17th 1761, the first public sale of the Company's furs was held at Garraway's Coffee House in London. A distinguished crowd assembled, among whom were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the poet Dryden, to whom are attributed the following lines.

> "*Friend, once 'twas Fame that led thee forth*
> *To brave the Tropic Heat, the Frozen North,*
> *Late it was Gold, then Beauty was the Spur,*
> *But now our Gallants venture but for Fur.*"

This sale was the first of a series of sales held in London by the Hudson's Bay Company, which succeeded in making London the centre of the world's fur trade.

D I V I S I O N T W O

FURS

THE leading motive of the Hudson's Bay Company in outfitting ships and despatching annual expeditions to Hudson Bay after 1670 was of course the profits to be derived from the fur trade.

Year by year as the Company's ships arrived from Hudson Bay in the Downs or at Portsmouth, news was sent quickly to

London giving the result of the season's trade. Pending the sale of the furs it was sometimes necessary for stockholders of the Company to advance money for the purchase of new outfits. In many cases, complete returns from distant posts were not available in London for several years.

The first consignments of H.B.C. furs from Hudson Bay were sold privately at such commercial centres of the fur trade as Leipsig, Amsterdam, Paris and Vienna. But in December, 1671, a new departure occurred. At Garraway's Coffee House in London, " 3,000 *weight of Beaver skins, comprised in thirty lots*," were offered for sale. Garraway's, on this occasion of the first public auction of H.B.C. furs, was crowded with distinguished men, including Prince Rupert, the Duke of York, and the poet Dryden.

Auctions in those days were conducted by the candle and not by the hammer as at present. This sale was to lead to London becoming the World centre for the sale of furs.

The variety of fur with which the Company to-day concerns itself is considerably greater than in earlier times. For example, the large cargo of pelts brought back to London by the *Nonsuch* in 1669 (which influenced the stockholders to form the Hudson's Bay Company) consisted almost wholly of beaver skins. Gradually, however, as the field of H.B.C. operations spread and the skins of other animals were taken, popularity for a variety of furs developed in Europe and the range of pelts offered at the auctions grew to its present extent.

Some of the furs that were formerly sent to London in large quantities now come in small numbers. The recent supply of badger is about one-fortieth of what it was twenty years ago. In the same period, the supply of the valuable and beautiful *fur seal* which was formerly abundant has almost disappeared. Fashion of course plays a large part in the demand for various kinds of fur.

After reaching the London warehouses of the Company in their stout burlap bales which bear the marks of many far northern posts, the furs must first be graded. There is no mechanical means by which this grading can be accomplished. It is a matter of long experience and trained judgment. The same standards must be maintained so far as possible from year to year.

The Hudson's Bay grading of furs has come to be generally accepted and relied upon as the standard, followed closely by buyers and sellers in the world's greatest fur market. This condition is largely due to the grading of H.B.C. furs having been in the hands of experienced men who have imparted their knowledge and experience to succeeding generations.

One family alone has given upwards of one hundred years service in the work of grading and selecting.

A tour of the H.B.C. London fur warehouse during show week, prior to the great annual auction, probably would be an unique experience to those accustomed to looking upon furs as finished articles of apparel.

To begin with, many of the skins are received " inside out." The fur side is not visible but is turned inside the pelt. This method of handling has the advantage of protecting the sides and edges of the fur which otherwise might be damaged by rubbing.

The furs are quite raw as a general rule, no attempt having been made to clean, dress or improve their natural state. It is surprising, however, to note how well the skins have been treated or " cured " by the Indian hunters and the expertness with which they have been removed from the animal. Indian hunters usually handle their returns more satisfactorily in these respects than the white man.

On the ground floor of the H.B.C. warehouse bulky bags each containing from 1,000 to 2,000 skins of the muskrat represent the Company's offering of this fur. The raw pelts have little

resemblance to the beautifully dyed and sheared skins which go to make up a " Hudson Seal " coat. The fur called "Hudson Seal" is really composed of the skins of muskrats, dressed and dyed.

The second floor displays sundry skins including salted fur seals taken in the Behring sea and dry hair seals from the Labrador, which are used more by the leather worker than the furrier. Perhaps also some Canadian skunk is found here, than which no fur is more sparkling when cleaned. Squirrel is also to be found on this floor—one of the few instances in which Siberian skins excel those coming from Canada.

Higher up is practically an entire floor devoted to beaver, which is somewhat bulky in the mass. It is the characteristic fur of Canada and the most famous of the Company's collections.

The beaver is opened flat by the trapper. It is received as an oblong or oval shaped skin. One side is like parchment and the other covered with " hair." Its real beauty is not apparent in the raw state owing to the presence of rather harsh water hairs of a coppery appearance which have to be removed before the soft richness of the brown fur can be appreciated.

Otter skins are to be found on the same floor as beaver. Otter is very choice and durable, of a close texture that wears much longer than the " rougher " covering of fox or wolf. Indeed otter is reckoned to be the most durable of all furs. The Canadian otter is far more attractive and valuable than that received from other parts of the world.

Mink, fisher, lynx and Canadian sable or marten are shown on the next floor. These are all included in the category of " fine furs." Mink is the least valuable. It resembles a very much reduced edition of the otter and is one of the most popular of brown furs. Lynx is silky but not very durable. It is usually dyed black before being made into garments.

Marten, or Canadian sable, is a fur beloved of English ladies. The variety of colour in marten skins is extraordinary, but here as in most other furs, the darkest skins are the most valuable. Fisher, the largest member of the weasel family, possesses perhaps the most handsome coat which in some instances is scarcely inferior in colour to the choicest Russian sable. Its tail has all the lustre of Canadian skunk. Ermine is another collection available on this floor and seems a very tiny skin in comparison with its neighbors. By way of contrast, big, bushy grizzly bear skins are seen beyond the ermine.

On the topmost floor of the warehouse, in the best light, the Company's collection of red, white, blue, cross, and silver foxes is to be seen, beside the offering of wolves, wolverines and polar bear. The polar bears are the largest skins handled by H.B.C. and, in proportion to their size, the least valuable. Three varieties of wolves are usually available; the prairie wolf or coyote; the brush wolf; and the large timber wolf in grey and bluish black, commonly known as the "blue wolf", which is in great demand on account of its colour. Wolf skins are somewhat coarse in fur and until recent years were used mainly for rug purposes. Now, however, they are very largely utilized for personal wear. The same applies to the wolverine which has a marking or saddle of dark hue surrounded by a belt of brighter coloured hair.

Of the foxes, the white or arctic fox is usually the most plentiful. It is greatly favoured by furriers on account of the variety of shades in which it may be dyed. The red or common fox is found in many parts of the world but the Company's collection includes only the choicest Canadian and Siberian sorts which are long-haired in comparison.

Blue fox is akin to the white fox, being also an arctic skin. Its beautiful shades of blues and browns make it an exceedingly attractive fur and it is correspondingly valuable.

Cross fox is another very popular skin which in size and texture is similar to its kinsman the red fox, but differs from the latter in that its back is usually covered with silvery hair and a more or less well defined *cross* is to be seen on its neck. Some of the better specimens closely approximate the silver fox but their cheeks and shoulders are yellowish or rusty and this is enough to determine their category.

The silver fox is the choicest of all foxes and now that sea otters are almost extinct, it may be considered the most valuable of all furs. In texture and size it resembles the red and cross foxes, but its colour ranges from a pure silver (sometimes almost white) to a deep, rich black. The best skins always are of clear colour and fresh and glossy appearance besides being free from faults or defects in the fur.

Having completed such a tour of inspection in the H.B.C. fur warehouse in London the visitor would have seen a collection of choice furs second to none in the world and one which in the estimation of the fur merchant occupies the premier place because of the universal confidence reposed in the Hudson's Bay Company.

Furs vary in quality according to the season of the year in which they are taken—this being perhaps the one characteristic that applies equally to all. Broadly speaking, it may be said that animals caught in the height of winter will have better and more plentiful fur than those taken out of season. This fact is sufficient of itself to provide what may be termed a natural division as regards quality. Then, some furs are carefully handled by the hunters or trappers and show very little signs of damage in consequence, while others are badly shot or mauled in some way and have to be lotted separately. Natural imperfections, such as bare patches or defective top hair due perhaps to the animal rubbing itself against some hard object, must also be considered in assigning the skin to its proper grade.

As regards colour, discrimination has to be made in sorting most varieties of fur; the range of colours in some cases (*e.g.*, marten) is astonishing, as hues of all shades are met with from intensely dark, almost black to orange and nearly white-haired skins. Skins that are suitable for use in their natural shades are separated from those which require the dyers' art to make them attractive, the latter being as a rule the less valuable.

EXHIBITS

1345 *Lynx*, from Northern Manitoba, good size and quality. Lynxes increase and decrease according to food supply, which consists mainly of rabbits. The lynx does considerable tree climbing and is a good swimmer and readily takes to the water.

1346 *Marten*, from Northern Manitoba, a brown skin of medium size. These animals frequent dark woods and vary in colour from golden yellow to a very dark mahogany brown. It is of the nature of the squirrel and leaps from tree to tree with tireless energy and feeds on rabbits, mice, birds, fish and insects.

1347 *Fisher*, from Northern Ontario, of medium size and colour. Colours vary from light brown to dark skins—almost black—and the hair of this animal varies in texture from coarse to very fine and silky. The fisher spends much of its time up trees as does the marten.

1348 *Red Fox*, from Northern Manitoba. Red foxes vary in colour from pale red to dark red, according to the vicinity in which they are caught. The texture of the fur also varies, according to locality. Inland foxes have finer fur than those of the coasts.

1349 *White Fox*. This fox is found in the extreme Northern sections of Canada and is smaller and not so timid as the Red, Cross, or Silver Fox. In the Arctic, white foxes are found mainly on the ice where they live on the remains of seals killed by polar bears.

1350 *Musquash*. The musquash or muskrat is a water animal, similar in many respects to the beaver and is caught in marshes, slow running rivers and lakes. It is the most prolific of Canada's fur-bearing animals and no doubt produces a greater volume of business to the Dominion than any other variety.

1351 *Ermine.* The ermine (or weasel) changes its coat from a brown color in the summer to white in the winter. This animal shows strong inclination for " civilized " or house life as does the mouse, and lives on the latter animal and also birds. The fur forms part of almost all state robes and years ago the wearing of ermine in England was restricted to members of the Royal family.

1352 *Mink.* The mink is almost as aquatic in its habits as the otter, beaver, or musquash, and spends more of its time in water than on land. The quality and size of these animals vary much according to the vicinity in which they are caught. Eastern mink are small and silky in the hair as compared with Western skins, which are inclined to be larger and coarser. It makes its nest in the banks of streams and does not hesitate to appropriate the home of a muskrat which it kills. It is an expert fisher and although the mink, on an average, is only about 16 inches long it has been known to catch a trout a foot long.

1353 *Grey Wolf,* from the Athabasca, of good size and quality. The wolf varies in colour and size according to locality. The prairie wolf or coyote is the smallest of the species and frequents the farming districts. It raids the farm yards and being very cunning is a source of trouble. The grey wolf inhabits the timbered country but is also found in large numbers in the treeless far north where his main food is caribou. The grey wolf attains the same size—according to the food supply—as the large timber wolf. The latter is a dark iron grey in color varying to almost black and is found in the heavily wooded regions.

1354 *Beaver.* An exceptionally large skin taken in the Lake Huron district, Ontario. The Canadian beaver is the largest of the rodents. The habits of the beaver are well known since the ingenuity with which it constructs its dams and lodges has always been a matter of great interest. It is one of the most intelligent and industrious of animals. The beaver is an emblem of Canada and is present in the Arms of the Hudson's Bay Company. Its skin was the first principal medium of exchange in the fur trade. In the dressed fur, the long " water hairs " seen on this pelt are taken out. The skin is " plucked " leaving the beautiful soft, brown, short beaver fur that is so well known.

1355 *Otter,* from Lake Superior district, Ontario. This fur is one of the best, handsomest and most durable of all fine furs. The otter is

the largest and most intelligent of the weasel family. It is an expert fisher. In the winter it will travel long distances to find rapids and falls which have not been frozen over. Because of its short legs when travelling on snow, it takes several short "hops" and then slides along for some distance on its belly, constantly repeating this process. The otter takes great delight in sliding down snow covered or slippery mud river banks and diving into the water. It will often play for hours in this manner.

1356 *Skunk*. Broad striped. From Vancouver Island. All British Columbia skunk are of this class but the average size is smaller than the specimen exhibited.

1357 *Wolverine*, from British Columbia mainland. The mainland part of British Columbia produces wolverine which, as a rule, are small in size but of good texture and colour.

1358 *Raccoon*, from Vancouver Island. The mainland of British Columbia does not produce raccoon of as good color or quality as does the Island, perhaps on account of a less plentiful food supply. Island skins are noted for fineness in texture and beauty of colour.

D I V I S I O N T H R E E

INDIANS

THE name, "Indians," was applied to the aborigines of America by Christopher Columbus in 1493. He believed, as did the people of his age, that the West Indian Islands he had discovered in 1492, by sailing across the Atlantic, were actually a part of India.

The Indians represent a single physical type. Generally, they had dark eyes, dark, straight hair, high cheek bones, little or no beard and aquiline nose. Their colour was coppery and they were often called red men or redskins.

There were more than two hundred tribes of Indians in America, north of Mexico. They spoke many different languages.

Apart from language, the Indians of Canada have been classified by ethnologists (learned authorities on races of men)

according to five " culture areas "—that is, geographical divisions which show differences of customs, habits and handicraft. In each " culture area " there were numerous tribes speaking various languages but there was a similarity of handicraft, social organization and mode of living which was determined by environment, climate, ancestry and neighbors. The five " culture areas " shown on the map exhibited are known as:—

(a) *Eskimo*
(b) *Eastern Woodlands*
(c) *Plains*
(d) *Mackenzie*
(e) *Pacific Coast*

Indian customs, habits and handicraft changed materially after the white man came. Aboriginal methods of hunting and trapping were revolutionized by European weapons and tools. The life of the Indian was greatly influenced by the white man's trade goods, mode of living, religion, and laws.

The Indians of Canada have been an essential factor in the fur trade. Their friendly association with the Hudson's Bay Company and the kindly treatment and fair dealing of the Company are a tradition more than two centuries old. Peaceful trading with the many tribes of the northland was the Company's desire, and to this fact its records and rules and regulations bear ample testimony.

A. INDIANS—*Eskimo*

ESKIMOS live on the Arctic sea coast and islands from Greenland to Alaska. In earlier times they lived as far south as the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Their material culture is influenced to a large extent by the caribou, seal, musk-ox, walrus and whale. From the skins of these animals their clothing and summer houses are made; their utensils, implements and weapons are fashioned from the bone and ivory.

The Eskimos have no vegetable food except a few berries. Their name is said to come from " Ashkimeq," meaning " eaters of raw flesh."

Wood is extremely scarce in Eskimo-land. That which drifts in from the sea is eagerly seized upon and used for erecting summer houses or spliced with ivory to make bows, arrows and implements of utility.

The dome shaped snow house or *igloo* of the Eskimos contains the nearest approach to the keyed arch found among North American natives.

They make no pottery except a very little in the west, but they use stone lamps with the oil of arctic animals for fuel. They make few baskets or woven articles and these are principally sewed coil baskets in the extreme west. They do not attempt agriculture.

Hudson's Bay Company's men first came in contact with the Eskimos at the Coppermine River in 1771, and the Company now has several posts in the Arctic which depend largely on

trade with these people who have been described as the happiest most contented race in the world. The Eskimos are always smiling.

Baffin Island Eskimo mother and child

HUNTING AND FISHING

1335 *Eskimo kayak*, made by Eskimos on the shores of Coronation Gulf, within the Arctic circle. Constructed of sealskin and wood. The Eskimos use these kayaks for hunting seal and walrus, and frequently make long journeys in them from the mainland to various islands when in quest of game. This kayak was at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie River for some time and was shipped from there to Edmonton in 1912, thence to Winnipeg in 1922.

6a, b *Baffin Island harpoon and line*, for hunting white whales, walrus, etc.

76 *Plane*, made by Eskimo, after European idea.

282 *Eskimo seal spear*, presented by Inspector C. D. La Nauze, of the R.C.M.P. In the Eskimo country wood is scarce and nearly all articles are made of bone, ivory, antler and stone.

283 *Ivory harpoon*, for killing large fish, white whales, seal and walrus. *Western Eskimo.*

284a, b *Same as* 283, only with bladder float. *Western Eskimo.*

285 *Bow*, used by Eskimo in hunting animals in the Arctic.

286 *Bow*, used by Eskimo in hunting in the Arctic.

295a *Ivory fish spear*, with seal skin thong.

302a, e *Kayak model*, 2 paddles and 2 spears.

342 *Sinew backed bow*, for shooting arrows. The bows are given elasticity when backed with sinew.

355 *Quiver*, for carrying bow and arrows. Made of seal skin. The Eskimos are very clever in the making of all kinds of articles both for the chase and also for the clothing from skins of animals and also birds.

444 *Stone lance point.*

508 *Fishing line with ivory bait*, made of whale bone. The hook is o metal obtained from white men.

550 *Coil of line*, used for line of harpoon, dog harness lashings, etc.

989 *Eskimo fish club*, made from bone of walrus.

1050 *Small fish spear.* All Eskimo spears are made with the principle of loose point. This one is for use through the ice.

1073a, c *Slings*, used to bring down small game. Made of leather.

1073d, h *Bolas*, for throwing among the flocks of birds to tangle about their legs and necks and thus bring them down.

1106-7 *Jiggers*, for catching fish, made of stone, bone, sinew and strips o skin.

1110 *Spear head*, chipped from stone.

1111b *Arrow point of stone.*

1112 *Points for arrows, knives, spears*, chipped from stone. The larger ones probably for spears and knives, smaller ones for arrows.

1120-21 *Jiggers*, made of ivory antler and bone and strips of skin.

1125-6 *Fish hook and bait.* This bait is usually left lying on the sand or mud on the bottom and near the edge of the lake, when the lake trout come and swallow the whole end. It is never used as ordinary bait.

1127 *Snare,* made of whalebone, for catching partridges. Very little vegetable fibre is available to the Eskimo, and whalebone and leather are used in its place.

1162 a,b *Two old detachable points for harpoon.*

1163 a,e *Five barbed points,* made of bone or antler.

1168 *Two arrow points,* chipped from chert. Note example of very delicate chipping.

1142 a,b *Two jackets with hoods,* made of fur.

1172 a,c *Three arrows.* Caribou antler for shafts (chipped point).

1177 a,d *Four spear heads* (3 small, 1 large), all seem to be recently made. The large one is stamped Sheffield.

1178 *Probably bone float for net.*

1183 a,c *Three detachable harpoon points of ivory.*

1179 *Detachable point,* for harpoon made of antler or ivory.

1187 a,k *Points chipped from stone for arrows, spears and knives.* Small, usually knives and large usually spears and knives.

1188 a,c *Model kayak and wooden spear,* with iron point and harpoon with detachable ivory point.

1189 *Bow,* made of pieces of drift wood spliced and held together by rawhide.

1190 *Harpoon,* with ivory ends and detachable spear point.

1203 a,e *Sealskin cover,* handle of wood with sinew ties and 4 arrows tipped with bone.

1204 *Rawhide sling,* with handle of ivory.

1205 a,d *Bow,* of two pieces of bone joined by sinew and three wooden arrows with bone points, also held together by sinew.

1206 *Piece of wood bent for use as bow,* with holes drilled in each end.

1207 a,b *Two old iron spear heads.*

1209 *Wooden spear,* with detachable ivory point.

1210 a,b *Wooden spear,* with detachable bone point, also has ivory barb with point of tin, held by sinew attached to rawhide thong.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

346 *Whale and Seal oil dipper*, made of horn probably of musk ox, shaped differently from sheep.

1093–94 *Knives*, chipped out of stone used for cutting up meat.

1097-8 *Ooloo or woman's knife*, used for many kinds of work.

1113 a,e *Iron pyrites for striking fire.*

1105 *Kudlik.* Stone lamp. Wood being scarce the fat or oil of animals was used as fuel with moss or wick; lamps of various kinds were used for cooking.

1102 *Ky-u-tak.* Stone drinking mug.

1101 *Ky-u-tak.* Stone drinking mug.

1180 *Knife*, iron blade with ivory handle.

1181 *Knife handle.*

1182 a,b *Two iron pyrites for striking fire.*

1184 *Ivory snow knife blade.*

1185 *Woman's knife*, iron blade, handle of ivory or antler.

1186 *Woman's knife*, chipped from flint, old without handle.

1192 *Bow*, used for drilling, made of bone, bow string of rawhide.

CLOTHING

411 a,b *Pair sealskin boots.*

1201 a,b *Child's sealskin high boots.*

1202 a,b *Child's sealskin slippers or boots*, with ties made of sinew round tops of same.

1128 *Louse Trap used by Eskimos*, for enticing vermin from their bodies.

1139 *Jacket*, with hood made of fur. Notice the cut and trimming.

1140 *Boots*, made of fur. Note the decoration and that the boots are typically foot gear of the Eskimo culture area.

1141 *Trousers*, made of fur. The Eskimo were the only people in the new world who had trousers or divided lower costume. Also notice the decoration made by fastening together different pieces of skin and fur..

TRANSPORTATION

4 and **5** *Dog whips*, made of skin and with ivory handles.

371 *Snowshoes..*

438 *Snow-goggles.* Used as a snow shade for the protection of the eye after the long winter when in the Spring time the sun comes out with a virulence and shines on the eye and soon frequently sets up a troublesome conjunctivitis known as snow blindness.

978 *Umyak.* Used in travelling and moving. Note the use of skin for covering by Eskimo who are great skin users. The frame work is sometimes made of the bony parts of animals.

1191 *Model sled with bone runners.*

TOOLS

328 *Adze.* Made by lashing together with strips of skin pieces of antler, the blade made of a file obtained from the whites.

345 *Bow,* made of bone with string made of strip of skin used for revolving drill. Drill shaft is most characteristic tool among the Eskimo.

347 *Crooked knife.* The handle is made of ivory and the blade of iron. This form of knife is typical of a large area in the Northern part of North America, used for carving.

353 *Knife.*

436 *Scraper chipped from chert.* This is the Eskimo implement used by the women for scraping all the inside of the skins. Note the finger holes and also that the edge of the scraper is slightly smooth.

1108 *Whet stone.*

1109 *Flakes of stone,* made by striking the stone one blow. Possibly used for cutting bone, horn, antler and soft stone.

1111h *Same as* 1109.

1115 *Fine old snow knife,* made of ivory, with a handle of antler, shows the Eskimos, cleverness in splicing, drilling and working such material as old ivory and antler.

1116 *Blade of a fine old snow knife,* made of ivory.

1118a *Point for drill ground out of stone.*

1118b *Bone,* for top of drill to hold in mouth.

1173 a,c *Three skin scrapers chipped from flint.*

GAME

75 a,b *Seal bone Eskimo game.*

BASKETRY

Basket work is not common among the Eskimos in the East, but the following specimens were made by the Eskimos at Port Harrison, east coast

of Hudson Bay, and presented to this Exhibit by Mr. Stuart, manager at that place for Messrs. Revillon Freres.

1193 a,b *Round basket*, handle on lid.

1194 a,b *Same as* 1193, only with two handles on side.

1195 *Basket.* No lid.

1196 a,b *Round basket*, medium size, with lid.

1197 *Round basket*, small size, no lid.

1198 *Round basket*, with opening more in centre, no lid.

1199 *Man's hat with peak.* Basket work.

1200 *Child's hat*, similar to No. 1199. Basket work.

ART

298-99 *Pipes.* The stems are made of two pieces of wood lashed together with pieces of skin, the bowls are made of metal.

324 *Cribbage board*, made of ivory, showing the willingness of the Eskimo to make things for the white people.

464 a,b *Two rugs*, showing the art of the Eskimo in patch furs.

549 *Tibala pipe*, made by lashing together two pieces of wood with two strips of skin.

971 *Box made of wood*, from the extreme west, north of the Pacific Coast area. Wood is not commonly used by the Eskimo.

998 *Box made of wood*, from the extreme west, north of the Pacific Coast area. Wood is not commonly used by the Eskimo.

1029 *Bone hook.*

1034 *Sample of ivory.* Eskimo art is generally shown by carving on ivory the forms of objects with which they are familiar. In the extreme west carvings are made on the bony parts of animals, especially ivory, which are engraved and filled in with soot, representing men and animals. This was picture writing The Eskimo had no written language.

1130-31 *Whales carved out of ivory.*

1132 *Seal carved out of ivory.*

1133 *Walrus carved out of ivory.*

1136 *Ivory carving*, representing sled and 5 dogs with man as driver.

1137 *Ivory carving*, representing Eskimo in Kayak, with hunting equipment

1164 *One piece of bone or ivory.*

1165 *Round piece of slate.*

1166 Piece of *bone or ivory*, which shows typical Eskimo art.

1167 *Probably made of antler.*

1169 *Ivory carving unfinished*, apparently intended to be a Polar Bear when finished.

1170 *Ivory carving.* • A small carving to represent an animal.

1171 *Human face on bone*, believed to be unique.

1174a, c *Three pieces of ivory.* Grooves in one, and cross cut in others made by row of drilled holes.

1175a, d *Four pieces of bone or antler*, carved.

1176a, c *Three pieces bone or antler*, carved.

1208 *Wooden dish*, sides held together by copper rivets and iron nails.

B. INDIANS—*Eastern Woodlands*

Family of Ojibway Indians—Eastern Woodlands Culture Area

BIRCHBARK is an index to the Eastern Woodlands " culture area." From birchbark these Indians fabricated their slender, swift canoes, which were made light for frequent portaging.

The bark was stretched on wooden frames and seamed with pitch. The wigwams of these Indians and the council houses in their villages were covered with birchbark. Their picture writing is found on birchbark and from this material they also fashioned many small articles of utility and adornment.

Their handicraft included many kinds of work in birchbark and wood. They tanned skins and ornamented clothing with porcupine quills dyed in various colours, but after the advent of Europeans, glass beads gradually displaced quills for much of the work. Elm and other bark was woven into bags; bulrushes were woven into mats and coverings for tepees.

Although these Indians at certain seasons of the year roved in bands through the forests, many of the tribes carried on agriculture to some extent. They cultivated maize and tobacco, and sometimes used discarded or superfluous fish as fertilizer for their fields, placing a fish at the roots of each plant. The Iroquois would plant their crops in the Spring, leave their squaws to do the cultivating, and go roaming away on a hunting expedition or on the war-path. In late summer they would return to their villages in time to harvest the crops. For food, these Indians used wild rice and maple sugar, in addition to game, fish and maize.

The council and the lodge or fraternity were well developed institutions among them and in their social organization were recognized the principles of arbitration, woman suffrage, and the league of nations.

Among the better known tribes of this " culture area " were Wood Crees, Ojibways, Chippewas, Mackinaws, Nascopees, Micmacs and Iroquois.

The Hudson's Bay Company first entered this " culture area " in 1668 at Fort Charles on the East coast of James' Bay, which was built by the first expedition of fur traders. Moose Factory, on the west side of James' Bay, was built soon after.

The area centered around the Great Lakes and extended for more than a thousand miles in every direction from the outlet of Lake Superior.

It is a matter of regret that the Exhibit at present has no specimens from the Eastern Woodlands area with the single exception mentioned below.

917 *Basket of Birchbark*, embroidered with moose hair or possibly fine porcupine hair. This basket was sent to Ireland in 1837, and brought back to Canada in 1840. The workmanship, although it shows the white man's influence, is very rare. No plant or floral designs are known in Indian work prior to the European's arrival. *Iroquois* Indian.

C. INDIANS—*Plains*

THE material culture of the Plains Indians is most strikingly associated with the buffalo, or bison, which to them meant food, clothing and shelter.

Buffalo meat was as savory as fine beef; the thick fur furnished covering and clothing; the hide was used for tepees and boats; from the horns, Indians of the Plains made spoons, caps, combs, bows and head-dresses; with the hair they wove belts, lassoes and other objects of use and adornment. Hoofs, horns and scraps of skin furnished glue and from the bones were fashioned weapons, knives and many useful implements. The stomach of the buffalo was placed in a hole, filled with water and in this the Plains Indians boiled their dinner by means of red hot stones. Their calendar was written and nearly all their art executed on dressed buffalo skin.

The Plains Indians lived on the open grass lands of the great west, the Canadian portion of the area being the southern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. About 1540 they became horse Indians but before that date used the dog as a beast of burden. The most typical tribes made no pottery nor attempted agriculture but lived in tepees and roamed the open Plains.

Their social organization was marked by soldier societies or fraternities and their religious ceremonies consisted of sun dances and ghost dances.

Their decorative art was well developed. Clothing and other useful articles made of skin were rendered attractive by designs at first painted or done in quill work and later with beads supplied by the white man.

They had no written language. The spoken languages of the many tribes and sub-tribes were so various that extensive use was made of the " sign " language—made with hands and fingers, by which the Indians made themselves understood to other tribes. The Blackfoot, Blood, Piegan, Plains Cree, Sioux, Sarcee and Stonies are among the better known tribes of the Plains area.

HUNTING

936 *Bow*, about four feet long, with eleven quilled arrows, iron pointed. Stone points were used before white men introduced iron.

156 *Bow and twelve arrows*, with rattlesnake cover. *Blood* Indian.

196 *Quiver and bow case*, with deerskin belt.

919 *Buffalo back bone*, with Indian iron arrow point fast in bone, showing the force with which the arrows were driven.

977 *Stone hammer or club*. Beaded handle.

FOOD PREPARATION

932 *Mortar* on which to crush food such as dried buffalo meat and wild cherries. Fat of buffalo melted over the food sealed and kept it for winter. This was called *pemmican*. It was usually packed in rough bags of buffalo hide with the hair outside, called *parfleches*.

930 a b *Grooved stones* used as maul or hammer heads to drive pegs for tepees or tents and to grind dried buffalo meat. Handles were lashed around grooves. This shape is very typical of Plains, rare elsewhere.

250 *Dish or flour scoop* made of mountain sheep horn. Buffalo horn was much used for dishes and spoons.

928 a b *Two horn spoons*, taken from Batoche rifle pit in 1885.

875 *Model of Cree Cradle*, with moss bag attached. Similar type used in Eastern Woodlands. Crees lived in both Plains and Eastern Woodlands areas.

215 *Moss bag* for wrapping child in cradle. Beaded throughout on leather sewn to H.B.C. blue stroud. *Blood* Indian.

887 *Baby teething ring*, beaded. *Cree.*

876 *Child's leather bonnet*, beaded and with bead fringe to hang over face to protect it from mosquitoes.

492 *Head adornment* made of the back of a porcupine pelt, adorned with beads and shells. The quills have been plucked for use in weaving. *Plains Cree.* Moosomin Reserve.

499 *Head dress* made of the back of a porcupine. *Red Pheasant* Reserve, 1898.

129 *Scented grass necklace. Blood* Indian.

868 a b *Two bands of scalp locks*, eight locks in each. One *Cree* and one *Blackfoot* Indian.

872 *Bone breastplate.*—Fringed sides, beaded centre. *Sioux* Indian.

754 *Indian scalp shirt*, so called, of finely tanned buckskin fringed and perforated with holes. Adorned with fur and two large bear's claws. Belonged to one of the Councillor's of *Paul's Reserve.*

268 *Leather coat*, heavily beaded and decorated with ermine skins. Probably *Blood* Indian.

905 *Child's dress* used in dances, solid beadwork. Made for and worn by the late Chief Poundmaker's granddaughter.

879 *Boy's beaded deerskin coat*, Porcupine and moose hair used before glass beads were introduced by the fur traders.

906 *Woman's dress* made to fall from shoulders to below waist and to cover arms, chest, and back. Decorated with rare beads and shells. Shells probably from Africa. *Sioux* Indian.

274 *Leggings. Cree* Indian.

103 *Deerskin beaded leggings*, coloured with powdered paint. One inch beaded strips sewn directly on to the deerskin forming four bands round each leg. Touchwood *Cree.*

218 *Man's leather leggings*, beaded. *Blood* Indian.

8 *Chaps or pantlet leggings* made of blue woollen cloth, and adorned with solid beadwork. *Paul's Reserve.*

8 *Sash*, four feet long, decorated with dentalium shells, sometimes called wampum, but very different from the well known wampum. *Iroquois.*

897 *Necklace of black beads.* Owned and worn by the late Chief Poundmaker's wife.

877 *Fancy cuffs*, solid beadwork, large size. Note introduction of glass beads and red ensign, also plant forms which are absent in Indian art prior to the arrival of Europeans. *Cree* Indian.

873 *Child's beaded leggings*, said to have belonged to Poundmaker's grandchild.

874 *Leggings*, beaded, large size.

166 *Moccasins*, solid beaded. *Blood* Indian.

940 *Moccasins*, formerly belonged to a *Stoney* Chief.

HOUSES

903 *Model of typical tepee.* Original of buffalo skin taken from place to place as wood was scarce, except along streams.

TOOLS

931 *Grooved stone axe.*

777 *Deer shank skin flesher*, used in preparing the skins for tanning.

950 *Hide scraper handle*, without scraper. Typical of the Plains. Note syllabic writing. The earliest scrapers were made of stone.

BAGS

165 *Bag*, known as a "parfleche." *Blood* Indian. The Plains Indians used "parfleches" for carrying and storing their various utensils and possessions, and very largely for storing pemmican.

955 *Bag*, made of the skin of a loon. Said to have come from Chief Poundmaker's family.

899 c *Leather fringed* and beaded fire bag made by a Blackfoot Indian.

227 *King's fire bag*, porcupine work. Made by the Stonies. Porcupine quills and hair were used for embroidery work long before beads were introduced. The Indians were able to dye them in many colours.

TRANSPORTATION

200 *Leather saddlecloth*, beaded. *Blood* Indian.

867 *Leather saddle*, well beaded. *Blackfoot* Indian. Glass beads not

used until advent of white man.

121 *Horse trapping* on H.B.C. scarlet stroud beaded on canvas. *Blood* Indian.

902 *Double lash* riding whip, with bead wrist band. *Cree* Indian.

118 *Quirt.* Touchwood *Cree.*

WAR

908 *Sioux war club.*

977 *Stone hammer or club.* Beaded handle.

746 *Pipe Tomahawk*, probably used only for ceremonial, or swagger.

MUSIC

133 *Dance rattle. Blood* Indian.

918 *Indian wand*, six feet in height and trimmed with eagle feathers. Used to lead processions in dances and Indian ceremonies.

D. INDIANS—*Mackenzie*

THE Mackenzie " culture area " may be said to have as its indicator the sign of the caribou. In the daily lives of the Indians of that vast fur Empire of Canada stretching from the Rocky Mountains almost to Hudson Bay and from northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, to the shores of the Arctic Sea, the caribou was probably the most important single factor.

The flesh of the caribou was the chief item of food although the natives used large quantities of fresh water fish.

Caribou hide was used for covering their tepees, for sleeping robes and outer clothing. They knew how to tan the caribou skin so that it was as soft as chamois and white as kid.

Upon this the Indian women worked out beautiful designs with porcupine quills which were dyed in many colors. In recent years silk and glass beads have been used. Moccasins, vests, ceremonial shirts, gloves, fire-bags, belts and other accessories of dress were made from the soft finished caribou skin and thus decorated.

Babiche (rawhide) from the caribou, moose or deer was fashioned into snowshoes, bags, snares and other useful articles.

The use of birchbark in many ways also is characteristic of this area. Canoes, pails, flower pots and cooking utensils were made from birchbark.

There was no pottery and no agriculture. The sole occupations of the Indians were hunting and trapping.

Indian handicraft of this area is notably for beautiful embroidery in porcupine quills on clothing and many objects of utility.

The principal tribes living in the Mackenzie "culture area" are Loucheux, Crees, Dogribs, Slaveys and Chipewyans.

The Hudson's Bay Company's traders first came in contact with the natives of the Mackenzie area at Fort Chipewyan in 1788.

HUNTING AND FISHING

434 *Fish net*, of willow thread. Bark from willow root branches was woven into thread from which nets were made. Fish were used for dog feed as well as for human consumption.

698 *Quiver*, for bow and arrows. *Stoney.*

472 *Machine* for putting caps in cartridges made from an antler by an Indian, the pattern, however, is after white men. *Loucheux.*

766 *Medicine Bag*, made of the fur of deer legs with hoofs attached. *Stoney* Indians. Paul's Reserve.

767 *Saddle or travois bag*, made of the fur of deers' Legs, and with laced tops. *Stoney* Indian. Paul's Reserve.

801 *Saddle or travois bag*, for packing provisions and supplies, made of Caribou leg skins.

812 *Saddle bags*, made of deerskin. *Stoney:*

916 *Birchbark canoe* model, made in Athabasca.

941 *Two flower pots*, made of birchbark. These show typically the birchbark work of the region.

389 *Hunting bag*, beaded, made of strips of rawhide, typical of this area. Style of netting and weaving this rawhide work is worthy of note.

390 *Hunting bag*, silk worked, made of strips of rawhide.

251 *Hunting bag*, silk worked, made of strips of rawhide.

901 *Beaded bag*, with leather top, a modern type of the bags made of netted strips of rawhide. *Cree.*

427 *Bags*, made of swan's feet, typical of the Mackenzie region. *Cree.*

428 *Bags*, made of swan's feet, typical of the Mackenzie region. *Cree.*

429 *Bag*, made of geese feet. *Cree.*

TRANSPORTATION

450 *Men's snowshoes*, made narrow for use in the bush. *Loucheux* Characteristic of the Mackenzie River Indian is the use of rawhide strips.

451 *Women's snowshoes*, made narrow for use in the bush. *Loucheux.*

470 *Child's snowshoes. Loucheux.*

392 *Pack strap*, used for carrying loads. This specimen is typically Indian but made from white man's material.

MUSIC

354 *Circular drum or tomtom*, made of buffalo skin by Indian probably from south shore of Great Slave lake. The only buffalo herd now remaining wild in Canada is in the Great Slave lake area.

494 *Rattle or "scare devil" tomtom*, used by medicine men to shake over sick ones in order to drive out evil spirit. *Cree.*

1157 *Large drum.*

ART

189*a* *Belt*, ornamented with porcupine quills from the Peace river country.

189 b,c Arm straps ornamented with porcupine quills. From Peace river country.

406 a, b *Hat bands*, woven of porcupine quill work made on a hand loom.
c *Chipewyan.*

406 d, e *Loom*, for weaving porcupine belts. A fine specimen, not many of these looms have been collected.

348 *Beaded watch pocket*, of good design. *Cree.*

894 *Belt ornament*, with porcupine quills of good design. Made in the Yukon. *Nahana* Indians.

407 *Woman's stomacher or belt.* Porcupine quill work. The beauty of this work can only be fully appreciated after it has been unraveled. *Cree.*

409 *Shirt sleeve bands.* Quill work. *Cree.*

441 *Suit of clothes,* of finest caribou hide. Adorned with porcupine work.

408 *Shirt sleeve band,* of quill work. *Cree.*

405 a, d *Hatbands,* of bead work. *Cree.*

548 *Hatband work,* with porcupine quills and beads of very fine design. Made by daughter of Chief Benjamin Cutfinger of Lac Ste. Anne, Alberta. *Cree.*

563 *Bag,* made of tame caribou skin worked with porcupine quills. This specimen is very fine both as regards colour and weaving.

335 *Strap* used for carrying papoose. Porcupine quills. *Loucheux.*

385 *Deerskin bag.* Floral design of porcupine quills. *Loucheux.*

E. INDIANS—*Pacific Coast*

GIANT CEDAR TREES and salmon chiefly influenced the material culture of the Pacific Coast Indians. Salmon was their principal food. From the cedars were made sea-going and river canoes; huge community houses, pails, paddles, boxes, spoons, fish traps, totem poles, drums, masks, and symbolic carvings. Cedar branches were twisted for rope and the bark was woven into hats, cloaks, capes, raincoats, mats and baskets.

These Indians were expert carpenters, wood carvers, and canoe builders. They made no pottery but are noted for their woven and sewed coil baskets, and for the chilkat blanket, which although coarse in texture, is one of the most remarkable examples of weaving in the world. Their handicraft is quite distinctive, both in materials used and general workmanship, from that of other culture areas.

The art of these Indians is peculiar and characteristic. Designs of both geometric and animal forms were painted, carved and woven. Plant forms were not copied until after contact with Europeans.

Pacific Coast Indians were extremely devoted to property and personal privilege. They believed in the right of the individual to give a particular ritual dance, the right to have a totem

pole carved to indicate the mythology of the family's ancestry, large copper plates of symbolic shape, and the honour of giving property to the people of their own and neighboring tribes which involved a return of property with interest (the Potlach).

They lived in huge houses, the frames being of logs and the covering of wide boards split with wooden wedges. These houses varied in size from about 40 feet square to about 40 feet by 220 feet, and were built in villages.

The Pacific Coast " culture area " extended from Mount McKinley in Alaska along the coast to California. The Haida, Tsimpshian, Tlingit and Nootka are the best known tribes of the area and the purest of the culture centered around Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Hudson's Bay Company's traders first came in contact with the Indians of this area at the mouth of the Fraser River in 1827.

HUNTING AND FISHING

972c *Canoe paddle made of cedar*, with painted animal conventional design which painting is typical of the Pacific Coast.

1045 *Model of dugout ocean going canoe made of cedar.* Probably Nootka. Canoes of this shape were known as Chinook canoes and were used on the southern coast of B.C. and as far south as the Columbia River. The Haida type of canoe was used in the North. Canoes are not now so commonly used on the sea because some of the Indians now use motor boats, some of which they themselves build.

1072 *Model of fish trap.* The people of the Pacific Coast lived chiefly on salmon and clams. They made a great variety of fish traps.

1025 *Detachable spear point.* When an animal was speared with this type of point it became detached so that the spear handle was not broken by its struggles.

1068 *Same.*

1024b *Halibut hook*, with bone barb.

1044 *Halibut hook*, with iron barb, but with line made of red cedar bark.

1033 *Halibut hook*, with iron barb carved in the art of the Pacific Coast.

1023 *Halibut hook.*

1024a *Halibut hook*, with iron barb.

1067 *Tom cod hook.*

CLOTHING

982 *Cape*, made of yellow cedar bark woven together. The weaving is twine rather than wicker.

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS

1037 *Pail*, made of two pieces of cedar wood. One piece is cleverly notched and bent at three corners, being pegged at the fourth. The people in this area were the expert carpenters of Canada.

1038 *Wooden dish.* Good typical Pacific Coast art.

1022 *Small food dish*, carved out of one piece of wood. Many dishes of this shape were used. The scars of the tools used in making it form its decoration.

1051 *Same*, but larger. Good typical specimen.

1031 *Spoon*, made of wood.

1049 *Spoon*, made of wood.

1070 *Spoon*, made of wood.

1071a *Spoon*, made of the horn of the mountain sheep.

1008 *Spoon*, made of the horn of mountain goat.

1015-16 *Spoons carved.* The horn was split and steamed, then the spoon bowl was formed by moulding the horn between wooden dies or shapers. Well-to-do people had many of these spoons, the handles of which were carved with conventional figures of their totemic animals.

1001 *Box*, made of two pieces of red cedar. One piece is used for the bottom and the other forms the sides and ends. The wood is notched and bent at three corners and pegged at the fourth. Cedar was split out with wooden wedges smoothed with adzes and sandpapered with shark skin.

964a, b *Box*, made of red cedar wood, as above, with third piece of wood for cover. Note the lashings of rope made of red cedar bark and that the top of box can be opened without removing the lashings from the other parts of the box. This was the usual style of box lashings.

TOOLS

1027 *Adze blade*, made of stone. This type was used before iron was available from the white people.

1007 *Adze, with blade,* made of a file. Such pieces of metal were obtained from the whites and took the place of the stone adze blades formerly used. This type of handle was used in the southern part of the coast of B.C., in the north a long handle was used.

1005 *Adze, with blade,* made of longitudinal half of an axe head. After the introduction of steel axes by the white people, the Indians frequently cut axe heads in two and used them as adze blades in place of the stone blades. These people were expert carpenters and boat builders.

1026 *Chisel, or carving knife,* with blade made of steel. Beaver teeth were formerly used for this purpose.

1063 *Bark beater,* made of bone of the whale used for softening yellow cedar bark which was to be woven into cloaks and capes.

1000 *Hackler,* made of bone of the whale. Cedar bark was freed of the hard parts by shearing it with this hackler over the edge of a paddle used by women.

HOUSEHOLD

961-2-3 *Mats,* made of red cedar bark, checker weaving. The mat is a typical example of the use of red cedar. Such mats were used for general purposes, that is as eating mats, waterproofs, or tarpaulins for bundles, and for covering canoes to keep them from occasional sunshine.

BASKETS

1090 a,b *Baskets,* with geometric design from the Nootka Indians. The base is checker weaving made of red cedar bark. Vertical and horizontal elements are cedar bark, the wrap twined element grass. The native made dyes gave better results than the substitutes which the Indians later got from the white men.

1087 a,b *Same as above,* except that they have the representations of animal forms and canoes of the Chinook type. The wrapped twine weave is also used, very coarse and open for clam baskets, but with fine material and the twining element pushed close. It gives an entirely different appearance such as is illustrated by this specimen. The weaving of the two types of basket appear very different but are the same.

1089 a,b *Basket,* with geometric design, otherwise same as above. The colours are somewhat better.

1078 *Hand bag or basket,* made of red cedar bark by means of both checker and twine weaving. This shape of basket was made by the Indians because white people desired it.

1082 *Hand bag or basket,* made of bull-rushes twine weave. This shape was produced to satisfy the white demand.

1077 *Basket,* not woven, but made by sewing coil to coil. There are two main kinds of basket, woven baskets and sewn baskets. This sewed coil basket is also found in the Plateau-Mackenzie area, but there the coils are not so flat. Note the imbrication in red, black and white forming a geometric design. The materials forming this imbrication are held in place by the stitches.

255 a,b *Basket,* made by Nootka Indians, west coast of Vancouver Island Cape Flattery.

1084 *Basket,* twine weave.

MUSIC

993 *Circular skin drum.* Large rectangular drums made of wood' perhaps four feet long by three feet wide were also used. They were held on one narrow edge and were sometimes tuned by being partly filled with water. They are usually painted in the art peculiar to this area. Drums are used for dances and rituals. The small circular skin drums were widely distributed in other culture areas and used with singing during gambling games.

1062 *Whistle,* made of red cedar lashed together with rootlets. Such instruments were used to make the cry of certain mythical beings during rituals, they were never shown to the uninitiated common people.

1020 *Rattle,* used by doctors and dancers.

RITUAL

997 *Sword or club,* made of bone of the whale, with handle wound with red cedar bark. This is a crude specimen of the type which was used on western Vancouver Island and in the immediate vicinity. Probably chiefly used as a swaggerstick.

1002 *Mask,* probably from the Bella Coola Indians. The Bella Coola probably came to the coast from the interior. They seem to have imperfectly taken up the coast culture. This crude mask illustrates this.

1003 *Mask.* The animal figure on top may be tipped up and opened like a fan. This specimen illustrates the clever mechanical devices employed by the Indians of this area in their ritualistic paraphernalia. Many masks were made to open and close the mouth, roll or close the eyes, etc.

957 *Neckring or bandolier,* made of red cedar bark worn in ritual or dances of one of the secret societies. Many such neck rings were used.

FINANCIAL

959-60 "*Coppers.*" They are characteristic of the Pacific Coast area and are one of the important objects in the financial system. They increase in value as they are transferred and may be depreciated in value also. 2,000 blankets were given for one of them as late as 1898. They are represented in wood and used in houses, on graves, etc., to announce the wealth and importance of those Indians who have owned them.

990 *Gambling sticks in sack of seal skin.* These were used in games similar to three card monte or shell game.

ART

970 *Painting on box made of red cedar.* Note that the curves of the bean shaped figures are intentionally different at four extremities, that the lines are wide in places, that is, are shaded, and that many of the figures are somewhat tangent to other figures. This characteristic and the fact that most of the paintings represent conventional animals are typical of the art of the Pacific Coast Indians.

1061 *Painted carving* representing killer whale, otherwise as above.

D I V I S I O N F O U R

LIFE IN THE SERVICE

CONDITIONS in the H.B.C. fur trade service naturally varied to a large extent over the vast territory controlled by the Company, due to the differences of climate and environment from Labrador to British Columbia and from beyond the Arctic circle to South of the international boundary. Life in the service has also had its changing aspects in every district

rom the time H.B.C. began operations in the days of the Stuarts lown to to-day.

Limitation of space will therefore not permit giving a detailed mpression of the subject, but a few of the general characteristics nay be of value in forming a picture of the fur trader's life.

EMPLOYMENT

FROM earliest times, it has been a policy of H.B.C. to draw to its service young men from the Orkneys and other parts of Scotland because experience seemed to establish the fact that oung men from that quarter of Great Britain were better able o adapt themselves to the rigorous life and climate of Northern Canada.

The first records of young Scotchmen being engaged by the Company are dated 1707 and the latest April, 1921, when twelve Scottish lads from Aberdeen were brought to the fur trade districts in Canada.

Young men without previous experience were usually first mployed as apprentice clerks on five-year contracts. After he expiration of this period if the young man proved himself apable he signed another contract as clerk for three years. The ubsequent steps of promotion in the service were those of Trader, unior Chief Trader, Chief Trader, Factor, Chief Factor and nspecting Chief Factor. The lowest "commissioned" rank as that of Junior Chief Trader. Above that rank were the Officers"; below that rank, all white men or Indians employed y the Hudson's Bay Company were known as "clerks" and servants."

Indians were employed by the Company as trappers, guides, oatmen, interpreters and traders. Natives or halfbreeds sometimes rose to positions of responsibility in the service as in the ase of Moses Norton, a full-blooded Cree Indian who was governor t fort *Prince of Wales*, Hudson Bay, in 1769.

223 Contract of William Nourse, of Edinburgh, aged 23 years, for three years' service with the Hudson's Bay Company, May 17, 1817.

Photographic copy presented December 7, 1921, by Mr. C. G. K. Nourse, Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, grandson of William Nourse. The wages agreed were forty pounds sterling per year. The contract was extended for an additional year's service at an increased wage of fifty pounds, by John Davis, on behalf of the Company at Martins Falls, Hudson Bay.

1224 Chief Trader's commission issued to William Nourse by the Hudson's Bay Company, November 15, 1837. Photographic copy presented on December 5th, 1921, by Mr. C. G. K. Nourse, Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg.

Chief Traders were concerned with defence as well as trade, as the following extract from a letter from James Keith, Hudson's Bay Company, Lachine, April 18, 1838, to William Nourse, H.B.C., Sault Ste. Marie, testifies:—

> "*I have therefore to request that on receipt of this you will merely reserve the powder and arms required for the immediate use of the trade and protection of the Company's Establishment; and afford every assistance and facility in your power to get the remaining arms and ammunition removed to the Government Stores at Penetanguishine, where His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, has been pleased to say he would order their being received.*" (Public Archives of Canada, North West Series "C," Vol. 364, p. 177, R. 15381.)

3 Chief Factor's commission issued to John Hodgson by the Hudson's Bay Company, May 25th, 1803.

TRADE

THE "outfit" of 1672 for H.B.C. fur trade posts was two hundred fowling pieces with powder and shot, as many brass kettles, twelve gross knives and a thousand hatchets. The trade was, and largely still is, conducted by barter, modified, however, in later times by what may be termed a temporary currency.

Indians came to the Posts to trade usually in the summer when the swift birchbark canoes would encounter no ice. Natives directly tributary to Posts, however, often came to trade in winter. They entered the Forts three or four at a time and delivered the

furs to the traders who alone of the Company's servants were permitted to have direct intercourse with the Indians. The traders examined the skins and indicated to each hunter what he was prepared to give in exchange. At one period eight to twelve beaver skins would be taken for a gun; one beaver for a half-pound of powder, for a pound of tobacco or half-pound of beads. At first the amount of payment was left to the judgment of the Factor but in the Eighteenth century the Company began to issue at London annually a "tariff" specifying the values for H.B.C. traders to give in exchange. This ultimately developed into a nominal standard and resulted in the "madebeaver" system. For convenience, quills of the porcupine, small pegs of wood and later brass coins issued by the Company were designated as *beavers* or *skins*. The Indians wishing to sell a pelt would be given a number of these tokens instead of money; he in turn would spend his madebeavers or quills for food or powder or tobacco.

This process did not exhaust the ability of the natives to obtain supplies. They were given goods on credit and seldom defaulted in such debts. H.B.C. traders knew the ability and character of each; and even if an Indian died his family usually paid his debt.

In earlier years the wants of the Indian were comparatively few. Gradually, however, the stocks of merchandise in H.B.C. post stores have become more varied. To-day they include traps, guns, ammunition, gilling twine, nets, knives, hatchets, fishing tackle, needles, pins, cotton prints, wool cloth, cooking utensils, carpenters' tools, paint, groceries and canned goods, musical instruments, stationery, tobacco, candy, toys and footwear. The famous Hudson's Bay Point blanket has been a trade article for several generations.

866 *The Ceremony of the Pipe.* Long before the Hudson's Bay Company commenced trading with the Indians, the Pipe was the recognized

symbol of friendship and good faith. The smoking of the pipe accompanied the cessation of wars, and it was the prelude to trade between the Indians and the Company when furs were brought to the Posts to be exchanged for the goods which the Indians needed. The stem of the pipe was usually three or four feet long and elaborately decorated. The Factor took it in both hands and pointed the end of the stem first to the east or sunrise, then upwards to the zenith, next to the west and finally downwards to the nadir. He took three or four hearty whiffs and then presented it to the Chief of the Indians. It was passed round the whole of the party, with the exception of the women, and when the tobacco was consumed the Factor whirled it three times round his head and laid it with great deliberation on the table. The conclusion of the ceremony was greeted with a loud shout after which speeches were made expressive of good will, and then the trading commenced.

A notable and significant ceremony of the pipe took place at Lower Fort Garry, Winnipeg, 1920, when Sir Robert Kindersley, governor of the Company, smoked a specially made pipe with a large number of Indians who had assembled from all parts of the country to renew their pledge of friendship with the *Great Company o Adventurers* which had been among their people for 250 years.

93 *Made-beavers.* Brass trade tokens or coins used in bartering for skins from the Indians. Coins represent 1, ½, ¼ and ⅛ *Made beaver.*

1220 *Rifle* marked "Springfield, 1839." This style of rifle was extensively traded to the Indians for furs, etc. The Blackfeet, Cree and Stoney Indians used this kind of rifle almost exclusively for hunting buffalo.

935 *One percussion cap gun, muzzle loader,* brass snake pattern.

934a, b *Two flint lock guns.* Very ancient.

398 *Flint lock gun* used last for rabbit shooting by a *Loucheux* Indian of Mackenzie river.

24 *Gunflints.*

434b, c *Powder horn* and bag of caps, etc.

886a, b *Powder horn* and shot pouch with caps, shots and bullets. Used formerly by Chief *Starblanket.*

575 *Hand made axe* found near Lake Manitou, by W. J. Malyon, North Battleford, Sask., in 1908.

1314 *Hudson's Bay kettle and cover,* 1 quart size, made from copper sheet tinned inside. These kettles were one of the earliest articles of trade and were also used by the Company's men. There is still a large demand for them. The smaller sizes pack inside the larger.

1315 *Hudson's Bay kettle and cover*, 3 pint size.

1316 *Hudson's Bay kettle and cover*, 2 quart size.

1317 *Hudson's Bay kettle and cover*, 3 quart size.

1318 *Hudson's Bay kettle and cover*, 1 gallon size.

1319 *Gun*, single barrel, muzzle loading. Trade name "No. 2 Imperial," made in England. Guns and ammunition have always been among the trade goods of the Company. Muzzle loading guns of the type shown here are still in demand for certain purposes in preference to any others.

1320 a,c *Three fish oil lamps tinplate*, now obsolete, but formerly used in trade in large quantities.

1321 a,f *Six Ely gas tight pin fire cartridge cases*, No. 12.

1324 a,b *Two canoe knives*, steel, one each right and left hand. Trade articles.

82 a, j *Ten Eskimo trading counters.*

83 *Two Eskimo ivory dags.*

39 *Scales*, old beam scales dated 1750 and used at Moose Factory.

40a, g *Seven weights for above*, 1 lb. to 56 lbs., Moose Factory.

1330 *Scales*, used by the Hudsons's Bay Company. Such scales were used during the gold rush in the middle and the latter part of the last century at Caribou B.C., and at Klondyke, Yukon.

1331 *Ten brass weights*, for gold scales (No. 1330).

1332 *Two brass scoops*, for use with gold scales (No. 1330).

DEFENCE

CANNON, muskets, sabres, swords, rifles and bayonets were part of the equipment of H.B.C. men in earlier times because of the necessity for defending forts and posts against hostile raids of trading rivals or unruly natives. Such weapons were more often used in the fights and wars around Hudson Bay than inland. The Exhibit shows some of these weapons which have come down from the men who used them to protect the flag of H.B.C.

1221 *Ship's Cutlass*, brass handle and hilt, hilt marked "Labouchere". Sword is in plain leather scabbard. Length over all 35 inches.
This sword or cutlass, is believed to have come from the steamship *Labouchere*, which in 1866 was considered to be the best sea boat on the Pacific Coast and was engaged to carry mail between San Francisco and Victoria at a subsidy of $1,500 per trip, which Governor

Birch proposed should be paid jointly by the two colonies. On April 15th, 1866, on her second trip under the mail contract, the *Labouchere* was wrecked at Point Reyes, one passenger named Wilson and a waiter being drowned.

1222 - *Ship's Cutlass*, similar to No. 1221.

1219 *Tower Rifle*, 1863. Was one of the rifles used at Fort Edmonton. It is believed to have been made at the same factory which manufactured a rifle known as the Tower Rifle for the British Army. The Tower rifle it is believed was not given in trade, but was kept at the fort for defence purposes.

59 *Tower Rifle, 1857.*

29 *Tower Rifle, 1865.*

28a, b, c *Three steel bayonets.*

61a, q *Nine steel bayonets and eight sheaths.* from Lower Fort Garry.

62a, b *Chief Factor's swords.*

RECREATION

THE life of H.B.C. men in the fur service often afforded a certain amount of leisure between trading seasons and the men were thrown upon their own resources. The result was that many of them kept journals and wrote long letters home and much material is available from these manuscripts for sketching the nature of the life in different places and at various times.

R. M. Ballantyne, who started as an apprentice clerk at York Factory was among those who turned his spare time to the pursuit of literature. He produced several books of which the best known is his "Hudson Bay," 1848. Other H.B.C. men who have written of life in the service are Dr. Rae, Alexander Cowie (The Company of Adventurers), Roderick MacFarlane and N. M. W. J. MacKenzie.

Nearly every large post had its library and books and newspapers were sent regularly to the various Forts with the supplies. One Factor on the Labrador Coast, it is said, had his London *Times* at breakfast daily, but the newspaper was one year old.

Hunting and fishing provided a certain amount of recreation for the younger clerks of the service but to the older and experienced men who spent much time in the woods this was not sport but only a means of obtaining food when extra supplies were needed.

To pass away long hours of leisure at the lonely posts of the Northland, H.B.C. men frequently played whist, cribbage, backgammon, dominoes, checkers, chess and other well known games.

Musical instruments such as small organs, violins, cellos, banjos, accordions, bagpipes, mouth organs, and harps were commonly in the possession of H.B.C. men and welcome diversion was often provided by these means.

" Country dances " were held at important posts two or three times a year at which there would often be in attendance all of the white, Indian and halfbreed population within a day's paddle or dog-team run. The Red River Jig, old country square dances, and native dances were the rule of the day and many enjoyable occasions were featured by such diversions.

Altogether the life of the fur trader was not devoid of its pleasures and pastimes—and to-day such sports as tennis, bowling on the green, skiing, tobogganing and motor boating may be enjoyed by H.B.C. men at Posts that are comparatively near to the settled portions of Canada.

9 *Old gun*, bearing name Simon McTavish, marked 1798, H.B.C.

476 *Automatic bear trap*, made from a sawn off shot gun, double barrelled with a mouse trap arranged with a heavy lead striker. The whole set arranged so that when the bear pulled the bait it automatically discharged the gun.

373 *Gun case or cover*, made of deer skin beautifully worked with porcupine quills. Made by Mackenzie river Indians.

396 *Whaling spear of malleable iron*, attached to whaling line of whale skin rope and used for harpooning walrus and whale.

318 *Fish-net*, made of the rootlets of the willow. Very fine specimen. (Eskimo).

943 *Rawhide lariat*, 60 ft. in length, four strands.

1134 *Cribbage board*, made of two walrus tusks.

TRANSPORTATION

THE first transportation between Canada and England was, of course, effected by sailing boats. The first boat was the *Nonsuch*, a model of which is shown in this museum in the division of "*Early History*" (No. 1225). Sailing boats for the ocean voyage were used for a long time but of course have gradually been replaced by steamers.

Within Canada transportation in the early days was carried on in summer by canoes and boats of various types and in winter by sleighs, toboggans, and snowshoes, native equipment being chiefly used, of which there are several models and exhibits in the exhibit among the Indian work. These methods of travel are still in use.

The Company despatched "brigades" from fort to fort on regular schedules, bringing fur from inland districts and taking back the "outfit" or supplies for the ensuing season. Such brigades consisted of a number of freight canoes; canoes and York boats; York boats alone; a train of Red River carts; or a group of toboggans, "carioles," and dog teams. Experienced rivermen, Indian paddlers and *coureurs de bois* manned these brigades and their feats of travel are worthy of admiration and remembrance. They were frequently required to make junctions with other brigades in the wilds after travelling for several weeks; and none was ever more than a few days or a few miles "out" when the meeting place was reached.

Mail packets travelling on schedule time selected the lighter and fleeter equipment in each instance and carried news and good

cheer to H.B.C., men sometimes over a route two thousand miles long. Winter or summer, it was the same to them; and the loss of any package was an extremely rare occurrence. Though the men and dogs have starved, frozen, drowned or been devoured by wolves, the packet has nearly always been brought in somehow.

When the Company's activities were extended to the plains Red River carts made entirely of wood came into being and were used particularly for transport south of the Red River down to the United States in the period when there was railroad transportation east and west there, but not in Canada. Another main travelled route for the Red River carts ran westward to Portage la Prairie and on by way of Fort Ellice to Carlton House, a distance of some five hundred miles. Later on that route was extended to Edmonton House, a thousand miles in all; it was a whole summer's work to make the trip from Fort Garry to Edmonton House and return. When oxen were used to draw the Red River carts they were harnessed and wore a collar, not the yoke which has been laid upon the neck of the ox from time immemorial. The Indian ponies, or "Shaganappies," as they were called, were used for lighter freighting. For the heavy freighting, each cart carrying a load of about eight hundred pounds, oxen were used; they travelled fifteen or twenty miles a day. There were a hundred and fifty carts in the brigade which started out for Edmonton in the spring of 1873.

York boats were introduced by Governor Simpson who was Governor from 1821 to 1860. These boats were able to carry as much as five tons of freight and were handled by nine men. A brigade of York boats would carry bales of furs from Red River to York Factory and bring back supplies brought by the Company's ships from England.

Steam, sail, oil and gasoline power boats are all now in use by the Company on inland waters in Canada and around the sea

coasts, the newest vessel being the motor schooner *Lady Kindersley*, launched in Vancouver in 1921.

1227-28 *Ship's telegraph and whistle control from S. S. Pelican.* This boat carried supplies for the Company to its northern posts from 1901 until 1920. She was built at H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, and launched in April 1877; whilst in the Royal Navy she had a displacement of 1,300 tons, carried six guns, and had a complement of 140 officers and men; she was a sister ship to the famous *H.M.S. Condor*, commanded by the late Admiral Lord Charles Beresford at the siege of Alexandria.

The name *Pelican* was used for ships in the Royal Navy from 1577, the time of Drake, until 1900, when the name appeared for the last time in the navy list.

The H.B.Co's *S.S. Pelican* was dismantled at St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1921, when these articles were taken from her as souvenirs.

1218 *Cariole.* A typical cariole of the smaller size used in the Athabasca district about 1880. Body of cariole is made of hide painted green on the outside. Much larger and more ornametal carioles were used generally by Chief Factors on their tours of inspection.

1160 *Ox yoke* from Moose Factory.

1237 *Packet and letter box.* Mr. W. Cornwallis King, retired Chief Trader, has kindly supplied the following information:—

"*This packet box was made from a bench which had been used by the Indian Chiefs and headmen trading at Cumberland House before* 1850. *The bench was removed to the district office at Cumberland House, made into a box, painted yellow, and divided in* 3 *or* 4 *compartments with the initials of the various districts marked on the outside.*

"*Slits in the top or seat portion allowed letters and accounts to be dropped into the compartments below. Cumberland House received the Northern District's mail as well as Saskatchewan, Edmonton, York Factory, Norway House, Fort Garry and European mails. This was about* 1860, *during the time of Chief Factor Roderick MacKenzie, commonly known as 'Big' Red Roderick.*'"

"*Again, the old combined bench and packet box was promoted, painted with a new coat of red paint, and the signs of four districts were painted on the front in white as now shown:—*

Red River—Grasshoppers and the Manitoba Crocus.
Norway House—A Deer's Head with Antlers.
Saskatchewan—Two Buffalo.
Cumberland—A Bear.

"*The artist who painted the district signs was Mr. Charles Adams, clerk and acting accountant up to about* 1872. *Mr. Adams resigned and took up ranching in southern Alberta. Chief Factor H. Belanger was the officer in charge and when he was moved to Norway House, about* 1896, *this old box was taken with him.*

"*After Mr. Belanger was drowned at Norway House, Commissioner C. C. Chipman ordered all relics and documents, etc., to be forwarded to Lower Fort Garry, about the year* 1902. *The old box has now found a well earned resting place in the Company's collection at Winnipeg.*"

1328 *London Packet Lists*, 1870-1909. Book recording details of packets *i.e.*, letters, accounts, etc., forwarded to London.

EXPLORATION

MUCH exploration was done by the Company either intentionally or incidentally in connection with journeys undertaken in the course of trade. An interesting relic of one such journey is the sword mentioned below.

1226 *Sword*, believed to have been used on the Sir John Franklin expedition, 1845.

Presented by the late Chief Factor Roderick MacFarlane to Mr H. E. Burbidge, then stores commissioner for H.B.C., who placed it in this collection in January, 1922. Mrs. MacFarlane wrote on January 23rd, 1922, that her late husband was always very ambitious that the Company should form a museum, and stated that the sword was given to the late Chief Factor Roderick MacFarlane in 1857, by a very old Eskimo. The Eskimo said the sword had been given to him by an officer of the Sir John Franklin expedition. This expedition started from England in 1845 in an endeavour to find the northwest passage between Lancaster Sound and Behring

strait. All the members died in the attempt and many expeditions were subsequently sent to search for remains and records, among them being that of Commander McClure, on *H.M.S. Investigator* in 1850. The expedition of Mr. MacFarlane, then aged 24 and manager for the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Good Hope, was made in 1857 on the Company's fur trade business but resulted in the discovery of valuable and long sought documents of the McClure expedition. During Mr. MacFarlane's expedition he discovered the Anderson river which he named after the late Chief Factor James Anderson. It was not until 1902, 45 years later, that Mr. MacFarlane's work as an explorer was officially recognized by the Admiralty award of the Imperial Arctic Medal originally struck in 1859.

The sword is marked " W IV " and " *Moore, late Bicknells & Moore, 1 Old Bond Street, London.*"

" *W IV* " is also worked into the ornamentation of the hilt and refers to King William IV, 1830-1837.

1334 *Four Journals of various journeys,* astronomical observations, maps etc., by Peter Fidler and others, 1790 to 1809.

DOMESTIC

MEN of the H.B.C. service were at first largely supplied with food and clothing by the annual ships from England, though at inland posts the principal items of food, aside from tea. and sugar were had from the wild game of the countrys Pemmican, made from pounded buffalo or caribou flesh interlarded with fat, was a staple article of food. Later, fresh vegetable were obtained from the post gardens and within the past century farms were developed by the Company in various districts to supply food for both men and livestock. Many years ago the Company operated a flour mill at Fort Garry and another at Fort Vermilion, Peace River, from which the material for breadstuffs was sent to the Posts.

Delicacies of the fur post tables at feast times were moose nose, beaver tail, roast Canada goose, prairie chicken, partridge, roast seal, fresh salmon and trout.

Clothing brought out from England was also used to some extent by the men of the H.B.C. Service, especially on the dress occasions that there were and when travelling " outside " for a holiday; but by far the larger amount of clothing worn was " country made," (which means made locally by men or women at the posts), or by Indians from native materials.

A professional tailor was usually part of the personnel at every large Post and by him were fashioned coats, trousers, and vests, separately or in suits. *Capotes*, leggings, hoods, mackinaws and other articles, made from Hudson's Bay " Point " blankets and duffle cloth, were also products of his needle and shears.

From the Indians and halfbreeds, men of the service obtained their moccasins, sealskin boots, leggings, gauntlets and coats of deer and caribou skin embellished with native ornamentation.

The clothing worn by H.B.C. men was usually matter-of-fact, unostentatious—adapted to warmth and wear as required by the calling and the climate. But on occasions when a governor like Sir George Simpson went voyaging among the far-spread tribes, inspecting Posts and pushing ever outward the great circle of the Company's trading influence; or when some Factor prepared to meet the Chiefs of the Indian nations bringing furs, it was customary for H.B.C. Officers to don bright coats of red or royal blue, studded with shiny brass buttons, tall silk hats and L'Assomption sashes, the more to attract and hold the respect of these impressionable children of the Northland.

105 *Leather coat*, beaded. *Blood* Indian.

768 *Fine buckskin coat*, fringed and worked with silk, representing two years' work by a squaw near Jasper Park.

1145 *Hunter's deerskin coat*, fringed.

1149 *Buckskin coat*, beaded and fringed.

880 *Pair deerskin gauntlets*, worked on thumb and back of hands with nice pattern silk work. *Northern Cree.*

1146 *Pair moose skin mitts,* fringed and worked in silk on all sides of wrists

567 *Metis cap,* ornamented with porcupine quill band and jet beads. Probably Mackenzie area and worn by half-breed or white man.

1147 *Pair white leggings,* fringed with blue ribbon and feather stitched with red.

1148 *Pair fringed and beaded leggings.*

1158 *Pair beaded garters.*

1159 *Pair beaded garters.*

468 *Watch pocket,* beadwork. *Blackfoot* Indian.

907 *Mantel drape,* heavily beaded on dark blue cloth 4 feet long 15 inches wide. *Cree Indian.*

929 *Caribou skin handkerchief satchel,* beautifully embroidered in silk. This came from the Yukon.

937 *Brush and comb bag,* velvet beaded, made by a Cree Indian.

938a, b *Teapot, cosy and stand,* made by Northern Cree, probably for a white person.

939 *Cloth mat,* beaded, 14 inches in diameter. *Cree* Indian.

17 *Horn lantern.*

18 *Glass and tin lantern.*

19 *Hay rope twister.*

20 *Cooper's brace and bit.*

21 *Wooden tap and die.*

22 *Wooden spar cutter.*

25 *Meat broiler.*

26 *Native-made knife.*

63 *Native-made snow shovel.*

23 *Spit,* fron Moose Factory used for cooking large joints of meat in front of an open fire. A spit of almost identical design was used at Eton College, England, for over 200 years and has only recently been abandoned.

MARRIAGE

WHEN a church mission was within reach of the Post, marriages were solemnized according to the ritual, but when no clergyman could be found to officiate, it was an established custom to take the depositions of the contracting parties, properly witnessed and signed and sealed by the Company's Factor or other officer.

Copies of two such early marriage contracts are shown in the Exhibit as follows:—

79a *Marriage contract* between George Rose, native Indian of Albany district, and Sally, daughter of Commutchaupai (a widow who had survived her two former husbands, Eshcopcaupe and Copaum). Dated at Rupert's House, February 26, 1842.

79c *Marriage contract* between Andrew Moar and Catherine Best, widow of the late William Thomas. Dated at Rupert's House September 18, 1835.

DIVISION FIVE

FORTS, POSTS AND STORES

FOR many years after the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, its forts and posts were few in number, and confined almost exclusively to the shores of Hudson Bay. The Indians were willing to travel long distances to barter furs.

But when the Northwest company became a strong rival of the Chartered Company and penetrated the far interior, carrying their trade goods to the Indians instead of drawing the Indians to them, the Company's servants countered this competition by erecting new forts and posts " inland."

In 1856 there were 154 posts, in 1872 there were 144 posts, and to-day the Company maintains about 200 fur trade posts, a greater number than at any time in its history. These posts are scattered from the coast of Labrador to the Pacific and from

the Arctic sea to the United States boundary. Among the forts in operation to-day that have a place in history are the following:—

Moose Factory
York Factory
Norway House
Fort Rae
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Simpson
Fort Churchill
Lower Fort Garry

Lower Fort Garry (the Stone Fort), on the Red River, eighteen miles north of Winnipeg, is maintained and has been kept in repair by the Company at considerable expense as it is the finest specimen of a stone fort extant among H.B.C. posts. For some years the fort has been leased to the Motor Country Club of Winnipeg, who have exercised admirable care in preserving the historic establishment.

Moose Factory, West Coast of James Bay as it is today.

Lower Fort Garry was erected in 1831, and later became an important seat of council for the Company's officers in the fur trade.

Forts and posts of the Company which contributed to the history of Canada but no longer exist were:—

Fort Prince of Wales	*Fort Edmonton*
Fort York	*Fort Vancouver*
Fort Garry	*Fort Victoria*
Fort Langley	*Fort Douglas*

As the march of settlement in Canada pushed back the boundaries of the fur preserves, Hudson's Bay Company's forts and posts became general *stores*, catering to the multifarious wants of the newer population. When villages and towns grew to cities in Western Canada, many of these H.B.C. country stores and general stores became departmental stores, some of large dimensions, employing hundreds of people. The faculty of adjusting itself to environment is exhibited on the largest scale by the continual modifications made by the Hudson's Bay Company to meet the constant changes, so largely of its own creation.

Naturally, this change is most marked in the provinces of most recent development. In Ontario the Company has some thirty trading posts but no general stores.

In Manitoba, Winnipeg forms the most striking example of the direct connection between H.B.C. posts and stores. Here originally at the junction of the Red and the Assiniboine were located Forts Rouge, Gibraltar, Douglas and Garry. It was here that the Company's first large departmental store was erected in 1881 when the town began to take on the

Interior of typical H.B.C. post store, 1921.

dimensions of a city. The original establishment was added to in 1900, completing the store as it stands to-day.

In Saskatchewan, the Company has had many trading posts from early times, and now has two department stores, at Yorkton and Saskatoon.

In Alberta, where the Company's trading posts still cluster thickly in the North, a general store was first opened at Calgary in 1876. On the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1884 a new and large store was erected at Calgary. In 1891 and again in 1895 changes were made to larger quarters, and in 1913 the Company opened at Calgary one of its largest departmental stores, built of steel, concrete and terra-cotta.

Meanwhile, northward on the Saskatchewan, the city of Edmonton had been growing up on the site of old Fort Edmonton. The Company erected a small store there in 1891. In 1894 a larger store was erected, and again in 1904 a new building was started. The coming of three railways to Edmonton between 1906 and 1913 marked another step in advance. The Company enlarged its departmental store there to its present dimensions.

At Lethbridge, Alberta, a departmental store was erected by the Company in 1886 and continues in operation.

In British Columbia also are found notable instances of early trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company developing into important cities. At Victoria first and then at Vancouver large settlements gathered around the old H.B.C. forts which had been capitals for the fur trade of British Columbia. The first H.B.C. fort at Victoria was erected 1843 on Camosun Harbour by chief factor James Douglas. The first H.B.C. store at Victoria was built in 1859. The present establishment was opened September 19th, 1921, being one of the largest departmental stores operated by the Company in Canada.

Shortly after the new town of Vancouver had been laid waste by fire in 1886, the Company established its first general store

on Cordova Street. In 1860 the operations of the Company were extended and a branch store was established. In 1893, 1897, 1898, 1899 as a result of the gold rush to the Klondyke, it was repeatedly found necessary to enlarge the quarters occupied by the store with new buildings and additions. In 1912 the present large store was begun.

In British Columbia the Company also established departmental stores at Kamloops, Vernon, and Nelson, the first two of which grew from fur trade posts. Kamloops was the first point in British Columbia at which the Company was established, as in 1821 the Company took over the post which had been founded by the North West Company in 1812.

The story of the forts, posts, and stores of the Hudson's Bay Company exhibits the change from old methods to new, and demonstrates that continual adjustment to altered conditions is the test and sign of healthy and vigorous life.

EXHIBITS

Pictures and photographs of Hudson's Bay Company's Forts, Posts, and Stores,

D I V I S I O N S I X

FIGHTS AND WARS

THE Fur Trade of the North was considered such a prize that from the earliest times there were rival companies and free traders contending with the men of the Hudson's Bay Company for control of the trapping grounds. Frequent fights

took place with the Nor'westers and there was warfare with the French on Hudson Bay since during a long period in the Company's history France and Great Britain were at sword's points.

In the long record of the minor struggles which took place between the old time fur traders deep in the vast wilderness of Canada may be found ample material for picturesque tales, and much evidence of devotion to duty and bravery on the part of the frontiersmen who participated in this phase of the country's history.

The rights of France in the fur country were not clearly defined because the H.B.C. charter excluded from the control of the Company territory occupied " by the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State." French Kings had given various charters or licenses to fur traders from 1627 onwards, but they were vague in meaning and so it seemed to be the rule among those who sought pelts in Canada that " he shall take who has the power and he shall keep who can."

In 1686 the French marched overland from the St. Lawrence to James' Bay and captured Moose Factory from the Hudson's Bay Company. They made other captures of posts in the district and returned to Montreal with 50,000 beaver skins as a trophy.

Even during the peace times between 1682 and 1688 the French captured from the Company in the region of Hudson Bay seven ships with their cargoes and six forts and factories, and in his declaration of war against France the English King mentioned these attacks upon his subjects and the loss of some two hundred thousand dollars they had sustained.

But the French raids on H.B.C. forts went on. Fort Nelson on the west coast of the Bay was captured by Iberville in 1693, and renamed fort *Bourbon*. In 1696 the fort was recaptured by the English whereupon four French ships were sent for a counter attack upon the post. A fierce sea fight took place between the

French and four H.B.C. supply ships which were met in the Straits; fort *Nelson* again changed hands.

Fort Albany was unsuccessfully attacked by the French in 1704. By the Treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, Hudson Bay was ceded to England and the French evacuated the forts of the Company they had occupied on the Bay.

Again, in 1782, the French attacked the Company on Hudson Bay, taking fort *Prince of Wales* and *York Factory*. France agreed to compensate the Company for its loss, but the debt was never paid. The victory of Wolfe at Quebec and the capture of Montreal by Amherst put an end to the dream of French Empire in America, and the Company's position in Hudson Bay was not thenceforth subjected to warlike attacks and destruction of posts.

After the beginning of the nineteenth century the Hudson's Bay Company maintained peace throughout its vast territory without the employment of armed force, but the conditions changed when colonization was attempted at Red River.

The North-West company, in 1816, planned to attack the Selkirk settlers with a band of armed half-breeds from every quarter. Governor Semple who was inspecting Hudson's Bay Company's forts in the west and then stopping at Fort Garry, sallied forth with a score of men to parley with the halfbreeds. They had no ammunition and a fight was started. Semple himself and most of his followers were killed.

The last fighting of considerable consequence occurred in the Northwest when a rebellion of halfbreeds under Louis Riel broke out in 1869, just as the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company was being ceded to Canada. Riel captured Fort Garry and set up a provisional government in Rupert's Land. A relief expedition commanded by Colonel Wolseley was sent to the west and the rebellion was put down.

Many of the Company's employees fought in the South African War. During the recent European War a large number of the Company's employees fought and the Company itself took an extensive part in securing and transporting supplies, especially for the French Government.

477 *Old gun.* Found in Saskatchewan river.

478 *Old gun.* Found in Saskatchewan river.

904a, d *Collection of arrow and spear heads.*

909 *Shell* fired in Battleford in 1855, failed to explode.

910 *Shell* fired in Battleford in 1855, point blown off.

911 *Portion of shell* from Batoche Battlefield, 1885.

912 *Portion of shell* from Cut Knife Battlefield, 1885.

1150 *Pair iron handcuffs.*

1151 *Iron chain* (handcuffs?)

1152 *Stirrup,* dug up at wharf, York Factory, Hayes river.

1153 *Sword* belonging to H.B.C. officer.

1154 *Indian made scalping knife. Chipewyan.*

1155 *Key* of old gunpowder magazine at York Factory.

1156 *Axe,* made by Wolf in 18th century.

D I V I S I O N S E V E N

LAND AND SETTLEMENT

FOR nearly two centuries after its charter was granted the Hudson's Bay Company widely exercised its powers to trade for furs but was little concerned with settlement.

Prior to the Deed of Surrender, the Company's only contract with enterprises of settlement had been at Red River and on Vancouver Island.

In 1811, the Company granted to Lord Selkirk 116,000 square miles of its lands centering about Fort Garry, a large part of the district then called Assiniboia. In return for this assistance to the colonization scheme, the Scottish Earl under-

took to find two hundred servants every year for ten years to enter the Company's service.

Three ships brought the first group of Selkirk's Scottish and Irish immigrants to York Factory on Hudson Bay, and they proceeded to Red River, up the Nelson River and Lake Winnipeg. They arrived in August, 1812. The Governor of the new colony allotted to each head of a family one hundred acres of land and an Indian pony. The men were given muskets, bayonets, and ammunition, and were told to resist by force any one who might attack them. The colonists had come out to farm, but few agricultural implements were available. During the first winter after their arrival many of the settlers found it necessary to make their way south to Fort Pembina.

It was not long until the men of the North-West Company commenced a campaign of aggression against the colony, for they insisted that colonization would be disastrous to the fur trade. Farm houses were pillaged, the settlers were fired on, horses were stolen and cattle driven away. At last the colonists decided to migrate and removed in a body to a trading post on Jack River belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. After their departure the buildings in the settlement were destroyed excepting fort *Douglas*.

In 1816 a new brigade of immigrants arrived at Red River from Scotland and the effort at colonization was renewed. But the troubles of the settlement continued. Because of food scarcity the people were compelled to migrate again to Fort Pembina during the winter of 1817. Then for two years in succession the plague of grasshoppers destroyed their crops. Again the colonists were forced to leave their homes and would have starved but for the care and bounty of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was not until 1822 that the Selkirk settlement began to flourish but the news of its prosperity never reached the founder. Selkirk,

through the powerful influence of the North-West Company at Montreal had been arrested for capturing fort *William*. In the subsequent trial heavy damages had been obtained against the Earl who returned to England a disheartened man, believing that the death knell of his colony had been sounded. His health failed and he died in April, 1820.

For a while Selkirk's family tried to carry on his work, but in 1834 Assiniboia was retransferred to the Hudson's Bay Company.

On the West coast, the Company in 1849 initiated colonization work on Vancouver Island where settlement was beginning to take place and where the Company's operations were taking on a varied character, such as farming, coal mining, manufacturing and exporting, the making of surveys and road building.

Vancouver Island was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by the Imperial Government in 1849, but a few years later the settlers decided that the country should be governed by the people and not by a Company, however beneficent its rule. In 1859, therefore, the Island was given back to the Crown.

Then in 1869, came the surrender of the Company's proprietary rights under the Charter and the formal transfer of the great area called Rupert's Land to the newly confederated Government of Canada; marking a new era in the history of the Company and of the West.

By the Deed of Surrender some 7,000,000 acres of lands were granted to the Hudson's Bay Company in the "Fertile Belt" of Western Canada. It was a specific condition of the grant that these lands were not to be comprised in one large block but that as rapidly as the West came under the Dominion survey and Townships lines were plotted, certain sections or portions of sections should be set aside for the Company in every Township between Lake Winnipeg, Lake-of-the-Woods, their connecting waters,

and the Rocky Mountains—and between the North Saskatchewan river and the international boundary. (This is the so-called "Fertile Belt.")

Due to this arrangement, the lands which the Hudson's Bay Company then began to dispose of to settlers were scattered over an immense territory without there being sufficient acreage at any one location where settlement on a large scale might have been promoted.

The sale and settlement of the extensive acreage of land granted to the Company in 1870 has fairly kept pace with the extension of railways, the coming of immigrants, and the general growth of the country. The rate of sale of H.B.C. lands has been as great, in proportion, as that of other farm lands in Western Canada.

Over three and a half million acres of H.B.C. lands have been sold in the fifty-two years since the Deed of Surrender at prices varying from an average minimum of $4 per acre to an average maximum of $22.50 per acre. It is estimated that upwards of seventy-five thousand people are included in the families which own or are settled on these farms.

Nearly three and a half million acres of H.B.C. lands remain unsold, part of which has yet to be transferred to the Company from the Crown. Approximately 2,800,000 acres of unsold land is being offered to the public at an average price of $17 an acre and is being steadily disposed of month by month.

It never has been a policy of the Company to withold any of its lands from settlement or to retard colonization.

It always was and still is the earnest desire of the Company to dispose of all of its remaining lands as rapidly as possible to bonafide farmers and purchasers who intend to settle on and cultivate the land. The Company's policy is to discourage

speculative purchase of its lands by men who do not intend to settle or develop farms.

In the fifty years since the Company became a vendor of land in the agricultural regions of the West, it has been of great assistance to settlers and a real force for the development of the country's open spaces.

1313 *Relief map of the Fertile Belt of Western Canada*, as referred to in the Deed of Surrender, 1869.

1341 *Plan of Red River Settlement*, entitled, "*Plan—Red River Colony, copied from that in the prossession of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, Surveyed during* 1836-7-8. *Scale, 50 chains an inch. William Wager, Dep. Surveyor.*" The colony or settlement was planned along both banks of the Red river and Assiniboine river for certain distances. The sub-divisions are of the old French Canadian style, as may be seen on the St. Lawrence in Quebec province to-day. They had narrow frontage on the river from which they extended back for considerable distances. Leases of one thousand years were granted, a sample lease is shown as item *No.* 1337.

1337 *Red River Settlement lease*, dated 1855. A cancelled one thousand year lease of the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," for 98 acres of land in the Red River Settlement. Reference to the Plan of Red River Colony (item No. 1341) will show how this settlement was divided.

1342 *Deed of Surrender*, 1869. A photographic reproduction of the beginning and end of the Deed of Surrender by which the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869 surrendered to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria various rights of government and property in exchange for which the Company received $300,000 in money, and were allowed to retain certain lands in the "Fertile Belt."

1344 Copy of first patent for land issued by the Dominion of Canada to the H.B.C., being the reserve at Fort Garry, now part of the city of Winnipeg, comprising approximately 450 acres in the apex between the Red and Assiniboine rivers.

1343 *Township Plan.* A typical township plan as adopted by the Government of the Dominion of Canada for surveying townships in the "Fertile Belt." An ordinary township consisted of 36 square miles divided into 36 sections of one square mile or 640 acres each. The H.B.C. a had right to one-twentieth of each township, and it was therefore arranged that the Company should be given the south ½ and the N.W. ¼ of section 26 and the whole of section 8 in every four townships and the whole of both sections 8 and 26 in each fifth township.

1329 *surveyor's original field notes* of H. B. C. Land Sections, 1871-73.

1217 *Winnipeg.* Plan of the town of Selkirk, Manitoba. Surveyed by A. H. Vaughan, Deputy Surveyor, 1872. This shows the area in the present city of Winnipeg, bounded roughly by the Assiniboine River, Colony Street, Ellice Avenue and Red River and shows the site of old Fort Garry.

1327 *Diagram.* "Farm Land Sales by Hudson's Bay Company, 1880-1921."

1322 *Toll collecting box*, used at old bridge over the Red River connecting Winnipeg and St. Boniface.

1323 Same as 1322, of a smaller size.

1323-a *Two-cent aluminium tokens*, for foot passengers' tolls, dated 1898.

INDEX TO ARTICLES DISPLAYED ON WALLS.

THE articles of Indian handicraft displayed on the walls are not arranged in any particular order, being used merely for decorative purposes.

97 *Women's beaded leggings.* Blue geometrical design.

104 *Blanket strip.* Solid bead work. *Blood* Indian.

106 *Large beaded pocket.* Fringed with leather, geometrical design. *Blood* Indian.

107 *Beaded pocket.* Hobbema *Cree.*

111a *Beaded panel,* 11 x 34 inches, on crimson plush. Touchwood *Cree.*

120 *Solid beaded pocket,* with flap. *Blood* Indian.

125 *Bag,* on cloth and velveteen, beaded floral design. Touchwood *Cree*

134 *Modern tobacco pouch,* beaded floral design. *Blood* Indian.

136 *Pocket.* Leather beaded. *Sarcee.*

143 *Small box cover,* beaded. Touchwood *Cree.*

151 *Fire bag,* beaded. Hobbema *Cree.*

159 *Canvas vest,* fully beaded front. *Blood* Indian.

163 *Large round pocket,* beaded floral design. Touchwood *Cree.*

168 *Box cover,* 20 x 20 inches. Beaded, very fine work in floral design. Touchwood *Cree.*

169 *Banner,* 11 x 16½ inches. Velveteen beaded floral design. Touchwood *Cree.*

176 *Banner.* Velveteen floral beaded design. Touchwood *Cree.*

177b *Beaded drape,* floral design on crimson plush.

201 *Beaded box cover,* 12 x 14 inches, fringed with leather. Touchwood *Cree.*

216 *Women's beaded leggings.* Touchwood *Cree.*

217 *Large beaded pocket,* trimmed floral design. Touchwood *Cree.*

223 *Large pocket.* Beaded floral design. Touchwood *Cree.*

228 *Bag.* Beaded floral design. Touchwood *Cree.*

231 *Tea bags.* Beaded floral design. Touchwood *Cree.*

351 *Beaded wall pocket.* Beautiful floral design. Great Slave Lake Indian.

356 *Beaded wall pocket,* elaborately beaded on black velvet from the Mackenzie River District. *Loucheux* Indian.

357 *Beaded wall pocket.* Floral design. *Loucheux* Indian.

358 *Shelf drapery.* Beautiful beaded floral design. *Loucheux* Indian.

359 *Beaded shelf drape,* floral design. *Dog-Rib* Indian.

360 *Shelf drapery,* beautifully beaded floral design. *Loucheux* Indian.

361 *Women's beadwork leggings,* on velvet. Floral design. *Loucheux* Indian.

362 *Beaded firebag,* floral design. *Cree.*

363 *Beaded bag,* on black velveteen, edged with gold wool. *Cree.*

364 *Beaded bag,* on black velveteen, edged with gold tassels. *Cree.*

368 *Shelf drape,* silk work on black velvet, floral design. *Cree* Indian. Slave lake.

376 *Beaded cartridge bag,* floral design. *Loucheux* Indian.

385 *Women's work bag,* beaded, two pockets, floral design. *Loucheux* Indian.

399 *Beaded satchel,* with long straps for neck, floral design. *Loucheux* Indian.

400 *Beaded satchel,* for bullets, floral design. *Loucheux* Indian.

401 *Beaded wall pocket bag,* floral design. Plains *Cree.*

404 *Child's beaded cape,* floral design. *Cree.*

414 *Gloves,* silk worked. *Chipewyan.*

417 *White tanned deerskin gloves,* silk worked floral design. *Chipewyan.*

418 *Gloves,* silk worked. *Chipewyan.*

423 *Beaded moccasins,* Winnipeg river. *White Dog* Indian.

432 *Cartridge satchel,* silkworked, beautiful floral design. Mackenzie *Cree*

447 *Wall pocket,* silk worked, floral design. Slavey *Cree.*

496 *Woman's beaded leggings.*

551a " *Ungava* " *snowshoes,* adult size. *Eskimo.*

566 *Fire bag,* bead work floral design. *Cree.*

562 *Beaded gauntlets. Stoney,* Assiniboine Indians.

591 *Beaded belt,* made by Chief Cutfinger's daughter. Floral design. *Stoney.*

597 *Woman's beaded belt,* velvet worked with porcupine quills. *Stoney.*

669 *Sun dance mirror bag.* Solid bead work. *Stoney.*

686 *Chief Simpson's ceremonial vest.* Front and back a solid mass of beadwork, open triangular mesh-work. *Wetaskiwin reserve.*

807 *Tom-tom.* Morley reserve.

809a *Black cloth drape,* beautifully beaded floral design.

833 *Wall pocket,* beaded floral design. *Sioux.*

889 *Beaded belt,* or sash. *Blackfoot* Indian.

986 *Model painted war canoe. Haida* Indian.

992 *Canoe.* Coast Indians. Probably a *Nootka* Indian model.

1247 *Breech cloth,* beaded floral design.

1248 *Breech cloth,* beaded floral design.

1249 *Breech cloth,* beaded floral design.

1250 *Beaded breast piece,* beautifully worked. Floral design.

View of H.B.C. Historical Exhibit at Winnipeg looking north from the entrance. The two taller cases at the end of the room contain "Life in the service" displays. The low case in the right foreground is a part of the "Land" display. "Indians of the Plains" have been allotted the case at the left, surmounted by model tepee.

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Hudson's Bay Company
Catalogue of the Hudson's Bay Company's historical exhibit at Winnipeg

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